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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 2, 1896.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Great Britain counts on a surplus in its treasury, at the present rate of receipts and expenditures, of over $31,000,000.

In 1810 Venezuela rose against the Spanish yoke, and in the following year the independence of the territory was proclaimed.

The Hebrew population of London has more than doubled during the past twenty years It is now estimated at between 100,000 and 120,000.

The United States produced almost one-third of the total product of coal mined in the whole world during the year 1891. The total amount produced by all the coal mining nations of the world was over half a billion tons.

In the Northern Methodist Church there are in its ministry 238 Smiths, 140 Browns, 110 Millers, 106 Johnsons, 104 Joneses, 95 Wilsons, 89 Clarks, 83 Davises, 82 Williamses, 68 Thompsons, 65 Wrights, 63 Whites, and 62 Taylors.

They say, says the Augusta Chronicle, if we go to silver coinage we will also go to the level of China, India and Mexico. We note that Barney Barnato's agent has gone to Mexico with $5,000,000 to invest. He does not seem to be frightened off by silver.

The Prince of Wales rides a wheel. So do the following big folks: Czar of Russia, Queen Regent of Spain, Empress of Austria, King of Servia, Prince George of Greece, the "kid" King of Spain, King Humbert and Queen Marguerite of Italy, lively old King Leopold of Belgium, King George of Greece and several other royal people.

The Washington Times of last Saturday makes the remarkable statement that President Cleveland has as many as "twenty-seven police guards around him and two sergeants on duty at the White House" all the time, whereas heretofore there have "never been but four." An exchange wonders if this statement can be true, and asks if the President is really afraid of his life.

The following are the total net receipts at the ports since September 1, 1895, viz: Galveston, 652,544; New Orleans, 1,127,301; Mobile, 134,305; Savannah, 503,567; Charleston, 207,421; Wilmington, 134,069; Norfolk, 181,292; Baltimore, 22,980; New York, 51,368; Boston, 51,297; Newport News, 5,207; Philadelphia, 22,504; West Point, 118,953; Brunswick, 43,687; Texas City, 30,70C; Port Royal, 36,798; Pensacola, 6,915. Total, 3,330,908.

The Democratic minority chairmanships have been assigned as follows: Conference Room, Senator Gorman; Engrossed Bills, Cockrell; Epidemic Diseases, Vest; Nicaraguan Canal, Morgan; Private Lands Claims, Harris; Revolutionary Claims, Pugh; Potomac River Front, George; Woman's Suffrage, Call; Additional Accommodations for the Library, Voorhees; Five Civilized Tribes, Gray; Transportation and Sale of Meat Products, Blackburn: Corporations in the District of Columbia, Jones, of Arkansas.

The profits of the State of South Carolina from liquor selling have been $210,000 up to October 31st and for the quarter ending on that date $28,885. The State has been selling liquors through its dispensaries about three years, and has $285,000 invested in the business, a considerable increase from the $50,000 which the State Treasurer advanced to start the business. This $50,000 has been repaid, as were the expenses of the recent constitutional convention from dispensary profits, but the dispensary is in debt $74,000. October's were the heaviest sales yet, $112,000, and the estimated profits for next year are $250,000.

It is said by the Washington Post that in a few days the President will issue his proclamation admitting Utah into the Union. This will make the forty-fifth State, and leave only three organized territories to be admitted into the Union hereafter, namely, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico, all of which are now anxious applicants. When their applications shall have been granted all the domain of the United States, except Alaska, will have been carved into States, swelling the list to forty eight, and raising the membership of the Senate to ninety-six. There is acreage enough in Alaska—with its more than half a million square miles—to make a number of States, but it is not attractive as a place of residence and many years must elapse before it will have a population sufficient to call for Statehood.

Last July the Citizen, of Asheville, forcibly and earnestly commented on the removal by Judge H G. Ewart, of the Criminal Circuit Court, of a murder trial from Buncombe county, to Henderson county. The Citizen said, among other things, that the removal of the case to Henderson was unnecessary, expensive and a reflection on the intelligence of the people of Buncombe. Judge Ewart at once hauled the editor of the Citizen into his court for contempt and sentenced him to pay a fine of $250 dollars and be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days, though the editor purged himself of contempt. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and that court has just rendered a decision. The opinion is favorable to the Citizen, the Supreme Court finding that Judge Ewart was in error and that there was no contempt in the Citizen's editorial.

Rev. Henry Evans Cotton, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Hagerstown, in his sermon Christmas morning, made a violent but only just attack upon President Cleveland, for whom he had voted for the Presidency, though the pastor is a Republican. "Hour by hour," he said, "the President's utterance stands publicly impeached by the honest common sense of the people. Bitter disappointment has come to many who felt that, with his great gifts, he might have lifted the nation to higher, surer planes of action; but he has been dragged from his place as a statesman down to the level of the political leeches that surround him. By one breath of his mouth he threw millions of the people's money into the maelstrom of financial ruin; in another breath he piteously invokes his Congress to avert the crash he has called down upon our heads, and millions of lives are disturbed by the horrible possibilities—God grant the impossible possibilities—of cruel war."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The British steamer Bellerophon has been in collision with and has sunk the French steamer Emile Heloise at the entrance of the harbor of Algiers. Thirty passengers of the Emile Heloise, including twenty-five natives, were drowned. —Seven prisoners, Wm. Rider, John Lee and Daniel Conroy, charged with murder, and Charles Sims, James Carroll, Ed. Lester and Joseph Lavey thieves and highwaymen, escaped from the Louisville jail. The men bored a hole in the ceiling of a cell on the top story and cut through to the roof. With a rope made of bed clothing they lowered themselves to the ground and walked away. —Four masked men armed with rifles held up a San Francisco electric car, robbing two employees of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club of seven thousand dollars. No attempt was made to molest the other passengers. Secretary Leak, of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club has offered a $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the parties engaged in the hold up of Cashier Clark.—The Chinese cruiser Kwan-Ping, captured in the war by the Japanese, was wrecked on the Pescadore Islands December 21st, and 60 men are missing. —Fitzsimmons and Julian have had a little quarrel at El Paso, and the latter says he will have nothing more to do with Fitzsimmons, but it is believed the quarrel will be patched up. —Two freight trains on the Georgia Pacific collided near Peyton, Ga Two firemen and a brakeman, all negroes, were killed and Engineer Woods mortally wounded. Five tramps were badly injured but will live. —The capture of Zeitoun by Turkish troops is confirmed. The Sultan has ordered the court martial of Izzel Pasha, Chief Equerry, who reported a deplorable state of affairs in the country. His Majesty refused to read the report. —The full text of Manitoba's reply to the Dominion government on the separate schools question is made public. The Manitoba government positively refuses the proposal to establish a system of separate schools in any form.—The Canadian government has decided to at once establish a school of militia instruction at Montreal. Several informal delegations waited upon the authorities in this connection and the government decided to accede to their demands. —Lord Dunraven arrived at New York on the steamer Teutonic and went at once to the house of H. Maitland Kersey, where he was rigidly protected from the intrusions of newspaper reporters. The investigation of Dunraven's charges against the Defender began Saturday and closed Tuesday —Advices received from Beirut report that a severe fight has taken place between the Turkish troops and the Druzes near Suedieh. The fight took place on December 21, and, according to the official report, the Druzes lost 12,200 killed, while only seventy Turks were killed and fifty wounded. —A tramp giving the name of A. W. Lawrison and claiming to be from Elmira, N. Y., was arrested in Raleigh for cashing cancelled bond coupons at the State treasury. Some days ago the State treasurer had burned a number of coupons in the treasury chimney and it is supposed some of them flew out of the chimney and were picked up on the ground outside. By the use of a hot iron and mucilage the marks of the cancellation stamp had been obliterated and the teller at the treasury department did not discover that the coupons were not good. As there was no law by which Lawrison could be held, he was told to leave the city immediately. —Twenty-five persons were crushed to death during a panic in a Baltimore theatre Friday night. The United Oriental Dramatic company, of New York, was presenting an opera in the Hebrew language to an audience of fully 3,000 persons. Shortly after the programme began some one shouted "Fire!" and the immense gathering with one accord began a wild scramble for the exits. Men and women and boys and girls fought for a vantage ground, and a scene of the wildest confusion prevailed. The street doors were closed and being hung to open inward, the struggling mass of humanity was brought to a standstill. When the policemen arrived on the scene they found a mass of struggling humanity five feet deep, in the small foyer of the playhouse. One of the doors was forced open and the work of pulling out the dead and injured was commenced. Twenty-three bodies wore finally taken from the theatre. Ten persons, more or less injured are at the city hospital Several others were taken to their homes in carriages suffering from contusions or broken bones.—Bradstreet's last week says: As is the rule in Christmas week, wholesale trade has been quiet. The holidays, the close of the year and stock taking tend to make business slow, and promise only a light trade until late in January. Business failures in the country for a completed year number 13,000, an increase of 26 per cent. The increase in number of failures is at the West, Northwest and in the Middle States, decreases being shown at New England, at the South and on the Pacific coast. The price movement is more favorable than for a number of weeks. the quotations for coke having been advanced as well as those for mohair, wheat, Indian corn, oats and sugar, while for leather, hides, lumber, coal, wool, coffee and print cloths quotations are unchanged. Fractional reactions are reported in prices of refined petroleum, cotton, pork, flour, iron and steel. —As the water recedes in the submerged districts of Missouri, the extent of damage is becoming known. The valleys of the Osage and Gasconda rivers suffered most and it is not an exaggeration to place the aggregate loss at $5,000,000. Famine threatens in some localities. At Eldorado Springs the supply of groceries is exhausted and not a train has arrived for ten days. —Evans, Green & Co., general merchandise, at Athens, Texas, have failed Liabilities $12,000. —The Macon & Birmingham road was sold at Macon, Ga., for $368,000 It was bought by C. H. Tyler, of Boston, representing F. M. Edwards and B. C. Parsons, of Boston. —Battleship No. 6 will be named the Kentucky. —It is thought that the chances of the House and Senate agreeing upon any relief measure that will meet the approval of the President are slight and that he will sell $100,000,000 bonds if he finds there is little prospect of such relief. —Treasurer Worth calls on the sheriffs to rush in the taxes as money is needed in the treasury. —The Southern railway will stop improvements on the North Carolina railroad until the question of legality of the lease is settled by the courts; the suit if brougt at all will be brought to the February term of Wake Superior court.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

And the Venezuelan Boundary Question.

John B. Henderson, Jr., in Washington Post.]

Our relations with Great Britain are becoming serious. The questions at issue seriously involve considerations of international law, and much more seriously involve our interest as a nation. A war with Great Britain at present means far too much to be justified by anything less than the vindication of the integrity and honor of our country. Is either the safety of the nation or the honor of our people involved in the pending controversy?

A section of the country in the northeast corner of South America, containing from 75,000 to 100,000 square miles, mostly low, marshy, and malarious, having a population of less than 4,000 white people, with about 100,000 negroes and the same number of East Indian coolies, is, and has long been, owned and governed by Great Britain as one of her colonies. It is known as British Guiana. To the east of it lies Dutch Guiana, belonging to the Netherlands, and still farther east is French Guiana, belonging to the republic of France. To the west of British Guiana lies the republic of Venezuela, which was formerly one of the colonies of Spain. It rebelled in 1810, and Spain waged constant war to maintain its jurisdiction, until 1821, when the Spanish armies were overthrown. Spain subsequently refused to acknowledge its independence, until 1845. It was, until 1829, a part of the Colombian States, embracing the present Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela. At the latter date it declared its separation from the Colombian confederacy, and set up for itself. At that date the boundaries of these several states were utterly unknown, and in fact they are even now in great doubt and uncertainty.

The boundary between Venezuela and Colombia on the west, and between Venezuela and Ecuador on the southwest, is still in controversy, and it is probable that the delimitation of these boundaries will eventually provoke bitter animosity, if not war, between these republics.

Since the independence of Venezuela it has been in almost constant civil war, trying to determine which of its ambitious leaders should rule the country under a system of military tyranny and oppression. It has therefore had little time to look after boundaries, and especially those boundaries passing through the swamps of the lower Orinoco River. The British government has been equally negligent in settling the boundaries of Guiana, a country in which the statistics show that the deaths nearly double the number of births.

The recent discovery of gold on or near the disputed territory has, of course, produced the usual effect on the people of the two countries. The same condition of things now exists and threatens trouble on the Alaskan boundary.

Venezuela has asked England to submit to arbitration the whole controversy touching this boundary question. The English government will, of course, reply that, so far as any reasonable dispute exists, it is ready and willing to arbitrate; but that for a long period of time, a period so great as to constitute a statutory bar, the government of Venezuela and its predecessors in ownership (Spain and the Colombian states) claimed only to a certain well known line; that this line is clearly and definitely fixed by natural monuments, by maps constructed and used as authoritative by those governments respectively, and by descriptive lines drawn from one natural object to another and platted, accepted, and filed by those governments among their archives. England will say that this acceptance and acknowledgment of a line, so long established and acted on, estops Venezuela from now claiming beyond it. England asserts, however, that she has always claimed beyond that line, and that the only rightful controversy between them is as to the new territory which Venezuela now claims, and, as to that, she declares herself willing to arbitrate.

Assuming these facts to be true—and no one in the United States has so far shown them to be untrue—what interest have we as a nation in this controversy?

Our traditional and established policy has been that of non-intervention in the affairs of other nations. That policy is concisely expressed in the Farewell Address of President Washington. "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations, is * * * to have with them as little political connection as possible." "It is our true policy," he says, "to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." After cautioning us against national or individual animosities or attachments, in respect of other nations, he truthfully says, "The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensities and adopts through passion what reason would reject; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives."

The right of intervention in this case is predicated by many of our people on the principles enunciated in President Monroe's message of December, 1823. Mr. Monroe, in that celebrated declaration, did not assume to change or to affect any provision of international law. He had no such authority, and claimed none such. He simply recommended to Congress a rule of action for the guidance of the United States in a particular case—in certain contingencies then seriously threatened.

In brief, the circumstances are these: Between 1810 and 1823, many of the Spanish American colonies had revolted against Spain, declared their independence, and, following our example, had established for themselves republican systems of government. Spain, in 1823, was still waging war to resubject them. Aside from the natural sympathies of our people for the struggling colonies, there was no denial by us of Spain's right or authority in the premises, and the conduct of our government was at all times one of strict neutrality. But, in a short time after the fall of Napoleon, in 1815, while these Spanish revolutions were in progress, some of the monarchical powers of Europe—Russia, Prussia, France, and Austria being most prominent—formed a compact by which each was obligated, not openly, but in reality, to assist the others to suppress any and all attempts by their subjects respectively to throw off existing forms of government, or to establish for themselves more liberal institutions. This compact was called the "Holy Alliance," because the pretext for its formation and existence was the protection and maintenance of religion against such dangerous outbreaks of infidelity as had characterized the French revolution. As each sovereign claimed to be politically supreme, and also to be the embodiment of the Christian religion in his own kingdom, it logically resulted that opposition to the monarch's rule constituted both treason and infidelity. The compact, if successfully carried out, placed a lasting veto on republican institutions and guaranteed the perpetuity of monarchical rule in Europe.

In 1822 Mr. Canning became the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Lord Liverpool, and at once reversed the policy of Lord Castlereagh, whose sympathies had notoriously been with the "Holy Alliance." In the summer of 1823 Mr. Canning voluntarily began, with Mr. Rush, our Minister at London, a correspondence which, without doubt, was the origin and cause of Mr. Monroe's declaration on this subject.

From this correspondence, connected with the then recent conduct of France in aiding Spain to suppress a threatened revolt at Madrid, and the new and extraordinary claims of Russia, followed by active colonization in Northwest America, Mr. Monroe was led to fear that the "Holy Alliance" had agreed to extend the scope of its operations to America—that its purpose was to aid Spain in crushing rebellion in its American colonies, in consideration for which territorial grants were to be made to the allied powers, to be followed by them by probable extensive colonization, and eventually by the overthrow of republican institutions in all the new world, including the United States.

Under the pressure of this belief, strengthened as it was by the impression of Mr. Canning, and confirmed by so many corroborating circumstances, Mr. Monroe was fully justified in declaring that "the political system of the allied powers" (meaning those of the "Holy Alliance") "is systematically different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of our most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers" (meaning, of course, the allied powers) "to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system" (meaning that of the compact) "to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." The "system" referred to by Mr. Monroe is, as already explained, contained in the compact that they will act as a unit in suppressing the revolts against either, and in crushing out every aspiration for better government by their subjects. And when he says, "we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States," he did not intend to deny, limit, or impair in the slightest degree the authority of any European power over the government and people of its existing colonies. He did not intend to deny that England could "control" Canada and British Guiana, or to deny that Spain could control her revolted colonies, provided one could subdue them without the aid of the "Holy Alliance," for, in the same sentence, he says, "with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and we shall not interfere." And again he says, "in the war between these new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere," &c., &c. The language of Mr. Monroe's message is so plain that the dullest intellect may not be excused for misapprehension.

But if the language were obscure, the historical circumstances which called forth the declaration afford abundant means of unerring construction.

If more were needed, the language of Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, whose counsel was previously sought by Mr. Monroe, might be cited. Mr. Calhoun, who favored the doctrine, said that the declaration must be limited to the conditions under which it was made, or otherwise "it would have involved the absurdity of asserting that the attempt of any European State to extend its system of government to this continent, the smallest as well as the greatest, would endanger the peace and safety of our country."

John Quincy Adams, who was Mr. Monroe's Secretary of State, and who assisted in formulating the declaration, fully concurs with Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Benton, who was in the Senate at the time, after giving the extent of the doctrine, says, "this was very far from being a pledge to take up arms in the defense of the invaded American States." Alluding to the false construction which pledged us "to stand guard over the new world and repulse all intrusive colonists from its shores," he declares that "nothing could be more erroneous, or more at war with our established principles of non interence with other nations."

Mr. Clay is no less explicit on this subject, and Mr. Webster impressively says, "It was not proposed by that principle" (the Monroe declaration) "to disturb pre-existing European colonies already established in America; the principle looked forward, not backward."

Let it be remembered, then, that Sir Walter Raleigh asceoded the Orinoco River as an English discoverer, twenty five years before Plymouth Rock was ever pressed by Puritan foot; and it must be further remembered that for nearly three hundred years the Guiana country was claimed and colonized alternately by England Holland, France, and Spain; but in 1803, twenty years before the Monroe declaration was proclaimed, all right and title to what is now known as British Guiana passed to the English government, and since that date the English title has been undisputed.

If, as declared by Mr. Webster, the Monroe doctrine "was not intended to disturb pre-existing European colonies," what right have we to interfere with the governments of these countries? What right to control their colonization, to determine the extent of their boundaries, or dictate the manner in which those boundaries shall be settled?

But why continue quotations from American statesmen on the subject? The Monroe doctrine received its authoritative exposition by a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, in 1825, in the following words:

"That the United States ought not to become a party with the Spanish American republics, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing interference by any of the European powers with their independence or form of government, or to any compact for the purpose of preventing colonization upon the continents of America, but that the people of the United States should be left free to act in any crisis in such a manner as their feelings and friendship toward those republics, and as their own honor and policy may, at the time, dictate."

The Venezuelan boundary case is one, therefore, of the first impression. We are left free to treat it as an original question, uncontrolled by precedent and uninfluenced by agreements or even by the persuasions of established policies. In the language of the resolution quoted, we are now free to act as our "own honor and policy may, at the time, dictate."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Monroe doctrine was absolutely correct when it was enunciated. Under similar circumstances it ought to be, and it will be, proclaimed and asserted by our government. The circumstances are not now the same. Indeed, they bear no semblance to those of 1823. If, in the progress of the negotiations between Venezuela and Great Britain, we shall discover in the conduct of the latter a disposition to use the question of unsettled boundaries as a mere pretext to extend her territorial limits at the expense of our sister republic, we are still free to denounce such act as hostile and unfriendly, and even "dangerous to our peace and safety," should the circumstances, when carefully considered, seem to justify such declaration. At present the English government claims to be the "innocent and injured party"—that Venezuela is the aggressor, not only in asserting a false boundary line but in arresting British subjects on territory which has, for an indefinite period, been known and recognized by both governments as the property of England. The truth or falsity of this claim is not developed. If true, England is clearly justified. If false, it will be time enough for us to act.

Whatever may have once been the danger of English colonization, it has now ceased to exist. English liberty is as well guaranteed as American liberty. The English colonist is as jealous of his rights and as determined in the support of human freedom as is the American. Wherever he or his descendants go, industry, trade, commerce, civilization, and religion go with them. The thistle is removed and the rose is planted.

In a material point of view, a war with England, whatever its result, can bring nothing to compensate for its losses. Over one half of our exports now go to England. While we annually sell her five hundred million dollars of our products, we sell to Venezuela about four millions, and to all the Spanish South American republics less than twenty millions. Such a war means ruined commerce, increased national debt, a new pension list, and taxation of the people to the very extreme.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE REBUKING OUR "HERO BY PROXY"

The following letters (from which we omit dates, signatures, etc.) appeared in one day's issue of the New York World:

Where England Gets Ahead of Us.

Whether we could whip England in war is a question which would cost us a great deal of money to settle. A much easier question to settle and one much better worth settling is the question as to whether we are superior to the English in common sense, good judgment and ability to keep cool. Up to date it must be admitted that the English have the best of us in the competition of common sense. In spite of all the excitement in this country England appears to have kept on its course and attended to its own business with a calmness strongly contrasting with the feverish conditions on this side of the water. It would be painful indeed to have to believe that the English are our superiors in common sense.

[The people of the United States are not to blame in this instance, because they were deceived in a matter in which they had a right to expect that no one short of a demon could have the heart to deceive them. Only the President's war message was telegraphed to the country press—that is, the press outside of the great cities. The antecedent correspondence with Salisbury did not appear. Salisbury distinctly declared in this correspondence that he was ready to submit to arbitration every disputed question with Venezuela which the United States under similar circumstances would submit to arbitration. As the people were kept in entire ignorance of this vital fact by the publication of the President's misleading message and the suppression, so far as they were concerned, of Salisbury's letter, it was perfectly natural for them to lose their heads in an outburst of patriotic support of the head of their government. The circumstances lead to the irresistible conclusion that the President calculated upon, if he did not direct, the press association presentation of the matter that actually was made.—OBSERVER.]

"Venezuela in Arms."

Among the many painful results of the misguided policy of the Cleveland message none is more depressing than the news you print this morning of the effect produced on Venezuela by this message and of the bellicose and bombastic preparations for war in that insolvent country. It is depressing beyond power of expression and hopelessly sad to think that we should have misled this foolish and ignorant population into any such excesses. At best the condition of Venezuela for the past forty years has been an alternation between dictatorship and mob rule, but until to-day no responsibility for this anarchic condition rested on our shoulders. We cannot say that we are not responsible now. We cannot even blame the Venezuelans for supposing that they will have our support in their absurd and idiotic uprising.

There is an exact parallel to the present movement in Venezuela. It is furnished by the Coxey movement on Washington last year. An Administration which makes itself responsible for Venezuela is not more absurd than an Administration would be which would make itself responsible for the Coxey armies of odious memory.

Cuba and Venezuela.

You make a strong point in your editorial paragraph when you ask why compulsory arbitration between Cuba and Spain is not more desirable than between England and Venezuela, granting that the latter is a good thing. There is every reason for the outpouring of sympathy from this nation to the Cuban revolutionists. They are fighting for one of the fundamental principles of human liberty. If we interfered in their behalf posterity would vindicate our impetuosity. If we should war with England over a boundary line in a gold-bearing country we would go down to history as a generation unworthy of its origin, false to its traditions and blind to a great cause while seeking occasion for a fratricidal quarrel.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Hero by Proxy.

That was a good point made at the Cooper Union on Monday night by an unknown auditor who remarked, when a speaker asserted that Mr. Cleveland had not experienced the horror of war, that he had had a substitute who had learned all about it. As the orator said, it is a pity that the President did not consult his substitute regarding the frightful features of war before jeopardizing the peace of the world. Don Quixote would have been less aggressive if he had ever tilted against anything more belligerent than a windmill or a flock of sheep.

Olney's Trusts.

"The man who proposed three cheers for Olney must own a trust," exclaimed a speaker at the Cooper Union meeting. There was no further effort to applaud the Secretary of State. The cold, sharp, irresistible sword of satire had been thrust clean through the stuffed figure of mock heroics. Olney is a fine sight at the head of a hysterical crusade against an imaginary foe. What magnificent self-sacrifices he has made for humanity! Just now he is attempting to corner patriotism and make capital out of the monopoly. Olney would be ludicrous if he wasn't a menace to civilization.

The War Power.

The President will soon appoint the commissioners who are to report on the disputed boundary question between Venezuela and British Guiana. As their report, ex parte as to England, will not bind that country, but be binding on us, it may be well to take into consideration the situation after it has been made. If it concludes that Venezuela is in the wrong we are likely to become the laughing stock of the world for having started up this commotion on the assumption that that country was in the right. If the commissioners disagree among themselves it will prove that the question is incapable of being understood, and that there are as good reasons for assuming that England is in the right as that Venezuela is. Should the decision be against England it means war, if the President's message has any meaning. What a pity Congress did not take the consequences into view before authorizing the commission. Emperors and kings have commenced wars for dynastic reasons in which the people have had no interest whatever, but it has always been our pride that under our system the people could not be launched into a war without their consent. Should this commission report against England and a war follow, as in that event it seems inevitable, this distinction between the two systems of government will in a great measure be obliterated, for the President has the machinery in motion without the consent of the people, and Congress has in effect placed the decision as to war or peace in the hands of the commission.

How Public Opinion is Manufactured.

Mr. R. R. Hefford, President of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, telegraphed the New York Chamber of Commerce: "Our business men are practically unanimous in its (the President's message) indorsement."

Personal inquiry, says the N. Y. World's correspondent at Buffalo, among a large number of leading business men—members and non-members of the Exchange—fails to disclose a single person whom Mr. Hefford consulted or asked for an expression of opinion before sending the telegram. It was simply the opinion of Bob Hefford, politician.

The World Indorsed.

An old resident of Washington familiar with the inside workings of politics at that centre, I desire to say that you are right in declaring that President Cleveland's Venezuela message was "not a blunder but a crime." This plot, as you say, has been hatching for months. It bears all the signs of careful preparation and of theatrical politics, so well known to old Washington men. It is deep laid, skilful and highly dangerous. But for the sturdy resistance it has met, led by The World, Americans and Britains would soon be murdering and robbing each other, business would be stopped and labor would be starving.

The Record of the Jingoes.

You would oblige the people generally and the undersigned in particular by giving us the votes for a year or two past of those gentlemen in Congress who are now howling for war, on the questions of fortifying the coast, building a navy and modernizing the army. A comparison of their actions then and at present would be exceedingly instructive and possibly tend to check their ardor for a struggle for which a little additional preparation might be advisable.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Sin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

W. Watts, druggist and physician of Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with disease for four years, trying every remedy and all treatments known to him and fellow-practitioners; believes that Rheumatism is curable. He writes: "I wish to tell what your valuable medicine has done for me. For four years I had a severe case of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was

Rheumatism of the Heart.

DR. J. H. WATTS.

It was almost unendurable; with shortness of breath, palpitations, severe pains, unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can describe my sufferings, particularly during the last months of those four weary years. I finally tried

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure,

and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it

Three Years of Splendid Health.

I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.

Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1. 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MANLY VIGOR

ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure, dated June 6th, 1893, and recorded in book V, page 25, office Register of Deeds of said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 5—House and lot in Campbellton, Cumberland county, N. C., the residence of the late L. P. Straughn, and known as the tobacco warehouse lot, more particularly described in deed from John R. McNeill and wife, Ida M., to the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., dated Jan. 1st, 1891, recorded in book P, No. 4, page 450, office of Register of deeds for said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made. This property is sold subject to widow dower.

Piece No. 6—Three tracts of land in Campbellton, Cumberland county, N. C., containing twenty and ¼ (20¼) acres more particularly described in deed from J. R. Starr and Joseph Atkinson to W. G. LeDue, receiver, &c., and dated July 12th, 1892, and recorded in book S, No. 4, page 631, office Register of Deeds for said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 7—Three tracts of land in Franklin county, N. C., aggregating four hundred and forty-two and one half acres. First tract known as the Sallie Moore place (land), containing 348 acres, adjoining the lands of Dr. Green, M. C. Holmes and W. Weathers, and the other two tracts containing fifty-four and forty and one half acres, and adjoining the first tract, said three tracts of land more particularly described in a deed from Thos. H. Sutton, commissioner to Wm. G. LeDue, receiver, &c., dated February 5th, 189-, and recorded in book 25, page 569, office Register of Deeds of said Franklin county, and said first tract being the same land, an undivided one half of which was conveyed by Joseph B. Starr, assignee of E. F. Moore, to Wm. G. LeDue, receiver, &c., dated ——— and recorded in book ——— in same office.

Piece No. 8—Seven hundred acres of land in Seventy-first township, Cumberland county, N. C., on both sides of Rockfish, and between the Morganton and Chicken roads, and known as the J. S. Bryan land, more particularly described in deed from James P. Robertson and wife, Emily G., to the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., dated December 23rd, 1895, and recorded in book P, No. 4, page 429, office Register of Deeds of said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 9—Banking house, brick building, tin roof, on Hay street, city of Fayetteville, N. C., built especially for bank, containing brick vault with fireproof doors of Herring & Co.'s make.

SCHEDULE F—FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF BANK.

1 Herring Safe.
7 Desks.
4 Tables.
13 Chairs.
1 Letter Press.
2 Stoves.
2 Clocks.

Also one note for $1,000 00 of the bank of the Carolinas endorsed by John P. Coffin, dated June 23, 1893, due ninety days from date, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from May 12th, 1892

Secured by deposit as collateral the following notes, &c., to-wit:

$500 00—One note for five hundred dollars made by Frank Goff, Lumberton, N. C., dated March 28th, 1893, due ninety days from date.

$175 00—One note for one hundred and seventy-five dollars made by W. J. Linkhaw, dated March 28th, 1893, due ninety days from date.

$187 50—One note for one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, made by W. W. McDiarmid, dated March 28th, 1893, due ninety days from date.

$1,000 00—Also secured by bond and mortgage made by Mrs. E. H. Howe for one thousand dollars, due by instalments, upon which judgment has been taken for first and second instalments, to-wit: for four hundred dollars in Florence county, South Carolina.

$710 00—Also secured by bond and mortgage of John H. Bostwick for seven hundred and ten dollars, this secured by mortgage on real estate, recorded in Book C, page 337, Registers office of mesne conveyances, Florence Co., South Carolina.

$1,000 00—Also secured by mortgage of John P. Coffin and wife for $1,000 00 on lot in Florence, S. C., described in the mortgage dated December 1st, 1893.

WM. G. LeDUC,
Receiver, &c.

BANK SALE.

The remaining assets of The People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., as described below will be sold at Public Sale at the Bank Building on Hay street, in the City of Fayetteville, N. C., on the 10th day of January, 1896.

This is an adjourned sale from June, 1895.

WM. G. LEDUC,
Receiver of the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C.

SCHEDULE C.—REAL ESTATE.

Piece No. 1—210 acres of land in Rockfish Township, Cumberland county, N. C., more particularly described in deed from Wm. G. LeDue, commissioner to the People's National Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., dated December 6, 1893, and recorded in book V, page 208, office Register of Deeds of said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 2—Two hundred and ten acres of land on head waters of Beaver Creek, in Cumberland county, N. C., more particularly described in deed from J. B. Starr and wife, Sophia J., to W. G. LeDue, receiver, &c., and dated November 7th, 1893, and recorded in book V, page 155, in office of Register of Deeds of said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 3—Four acres of land, a steamboat landing on Cape Fear river, in Bladen county, N. C., adjoining lands of Jonathan Melvin, John Grimes and Henry Allen, and twenty-five acres in same county lying on west side of Calvin branch, known as part of Cain tract, and all lying in Bladen county, N. C., more particularly described in deed from James W. King and wife, Emily F., and W. D. Gaster, agent, to Wm. G. LeDue, receiver, &c., dated February 20th, 1893, and recorded in book N, pages 67 and 68, office Register of Deeds of Bladen county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

Piece No. 4—Seventy acres of land in Carver's Creek township, Cumberland county, N. C., part of Jacob Giles' land, more particularly described in deed from R. P. Buxton and J. G. Shaw, commissioners to Wm. G. LeDue, receiver, &c., dated June 6th, 1893, and recorded in book V, page 25, office Register of Deeds of said Cumberland county, reference to which deed is hereby made.

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THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN. 2, 1896.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE BOND BUSINESS.

It is a waste of time to pay attention to the fencing for position that has been going on in Congress over the manner in which the President's financial recommendations should be met. The President accomplished his mission when he secured the unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law without disturbing the "parity" clause. By the former he has stopped the natural expansion of the currency which the growth of our population demands. By the retention of the latter he retains the power, under his strained interpretation, to keep the "endless chain" in motion. That is, under his strained interpretation of the "parity" clause, he requires Mr. Carlisle to pay out only gold in exchange for greenbacks and Treasury notes. As he and Mr. Carlisle continue to assert that it is not a deficiency in the revenues—which they insist are sufficient under existing laws—but the "endless chain" drain on the gold reserve that renders bond issuing necessary, it is plain that it is the parity clause, which he was so careful to save from the fate decreed for it by the Chicago platform, that causes all the trouble. We shall next week look into the origin and history of this remarkable bit of legislation. It is easy to show that, if it meant anything, it meant precisely the reverse of the President's interpretation of it.

The Republican House has complied with the President's recommendation for more bonds in passing a bond bill. All the Democrats and Populists and a few of the Republicans voted against it. It will probably fail in the Senate, and if not, the President will veto it because it does not go far enough, that is, does not retire the greenbacks. The result will be what we have been pointing out it would be ever since the Extra session of '93 disclosed the President's purpose to violate the Chicago platform. He is perfectly content with the present condition. He will keep paying out gold to the speculators—instead of silver, as the law requires him to do under such circumstances—in order to drain the Treasury of gold so that he may sell more bonds to replenish it, and so on, ad infinitum.

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

The war craze incited by the President's improper message has subsided, but until the commission makes its report—sometime between now, possibly, and the Democratic nominating convention next year—there will be the menace of a dangerous misuse of its work by the reckless executive at the head of our affairs. We therefore reprint a number of articles bearing upon the Monroe doctrine and the subject of the message itself, which the reader will find in other columns.

The point made by Mr. Smalley that the President has subjected himself to impeachment for encroaching upon the constitutional right of Congress to declare war, is well put. The President, he declares, has forced the hand of Congress in a matter entrusted solely to it. As we said last week, unless Congress was prepared to impeach the President, we do not see how, in so grave an international matter, it could stop short of voting the commission asked for by him. There was no indorsement in terms by Congress of the President's threat of war, and, if that had been omitted by the President, his recommendation for the appointment of a commission to determine our relation to the matter at issue would have been eminently wise. There will be no impeachment, because the House, which possesses the power of impeachment, is overwhelmingly Republican, and jingoism has been considered to be the stock in trade of that party.

To the long array of school history definitions of the Monroe Doctrine which we quote from the New York World, it will be interesting to add this from the History of the United States written by Alexander H. Stephens:

During the same session of Congress, in accordance with the recommendation of the President, a resolution was passed recognizing the independence of Mexico and five new States in South America, formerly under the dominion of Spain as Provinces; and one hundred thousand dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of Envoys to these Republics. It was about this time that the President, in a message to Congress, declared that, "as a principle, the American Continents, by the free and independent position which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." This principle is what has since been known as "The Monroe Doctrine."—Stephens's U. S., pp. 330–331.

THE THIRD TERM.

The New York World, up to Mr. Cleveland's jingo message, was an apologist for, if not an advocate of, the principle of a third term. The reader will observe, from the article quoted elsewhere from that journal, that it has been converted by being brought face to face with the danger which toleration of the principle now menaces society with. The New York Herald, also, which for two months preceding the President's reckless message had been employing from two to four columns daily of its valuable space in booming him for a third term, has dropped him, since, like a hot potato.

How the machine-worked section of the Democracy in North Carolina laughed when the OBSERVER declared last April that the President's pronunciamento of the 22d of that month could have no other meaning than that it was the beginning of a third term campaign. And how awful they thought was the OBSERVER'S suggestion that, in the various foreign complications which this administration seemed to be working up, lay the opportunity for a sudden "coup" by the executive which should plunge us into war. Under the threat of war would turn up the old plea against swapping horses when crossing the stream. Out of actual war "the Man on Horseback" would emerge. All but the last has happened. The panic in Wall Street caused by his message, and the reaction set in motion by the World, have caused the President to duck his head for the moment. If we are not mistaken, it will be for the moment only. Soon we shall see the President re-stiffening his damaged backbone; he will begin to claim that Congress in its simple vote of the commission really intended to endorse his whole message; and then, perhaps, some of the more servile of the cuckoos will go the length of declaring that a state of war technically exists and that opposition to the President is treason.

Let the Democracy of North Carolina make no mistake. The third term is the issue that will confront them in 1896.

That is to say, if something worse—growing out of the excitement into which the President has thrown the inflammable South Americans—hasn't happened beforehand.

THE VANCE FUND.

The school contributions so far received by the editor of the OBSERVER, and turned over to Mr. Battle, or received by Mr. Battle direct, are as follows:

Col. Drewry's Military Academy, Fayetteville,	$7 00
Graded School, Fayetteville,	4 10
Mrs. McNeill's and Mrs. Utley's school, Fayetteville,	1 50
Misses Ellison's school, Fayetteville,	1 00
Miss Mallett's school, do	1 00
Prof. Grimsley's Public Schools, Greensboro,	12 00
Prof. Davis's Public Schools, Tarboro,	2 60
Prof. Kizer's Public Schools, Salisbury,	5 00
Prof. Howell's Public Schools, Raleigh,	27 55

In a recent letter from Mr. Battle, he says: "We have not yet heard from some of the leading towns of the State. If they prove to have done as well as Fayetteville and Raleigh, the school movement will have been a success."

A PLAN THAT WILL SUCCEED.

We have a plan for raising ample funds for the Vance statue, which we believe cannot fail if properly entered upon. It is, subject to Mr. Battle's approval, to make it a penny subscription, and to call on each county to see that the equivalent of a cent for each person in the county is contributed. That would be $17,500 for our million and three quarters of population. A fund so raised would truly represent the State's feeling towards Vance.

We invite suggestions as to the machinery to be used for the carrying out of the proposed plan, and ask the co operation of our contemporaries.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The people should not loose sight of the fact that the President's ex-parte war message was telegraphed to every paper in the land. It is doubtful whether the full text of Salisbury's letters reached a single paper outside of the three or four leading ones in New York.

* * *

The war which Cleveland and Force bill Lodge would bring on is of the kind that used to be the pastime of Kings. It means material ruin of the people and the certain destruction of their liberties.

* * *

Just as we expected, the appointment of the Venezuela commissioners is delayed. The keen edge of public anxiety will wear off. Then the President will see his way to appointing second rate men whom he can control.

* * *

The jingo debate precipitated by Mr. Cleveland's war message was opened in the Senate on Monday by Mr. Lodge, in support of the President's jingo views. Mr. Lodge is a Massachusetts Republican. He was the author of the infamous Lodge Force bill. He is said to be the most intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State, and to have inspired the war message which is now understood to have been written by the latter while the President was evading the duty of laying the British Premier's letters before Congress by going off on his duck hunt. If the British letters had been laid before Congress before the President's ex-parte message had inflamed the country, the latter would have fallen flat. It is altogether appropriate that this rabid Republican chum of the President's Secretary of State should lead the jingo debate in support of the President.

How Shall the Jingo Message be Explained?

New York World.]

A reader of the World, who has just been converted from an ex-reader by the World's attitude toward jingoism, asks in a letter printed elsewhere that we confess our wrong in "favoring a third term for Cleveland," and express sorrow for it.

The World has never advocated a third term for President Cleveland. * * * When the apparent desire for a third term, which is naturally far more difficult to obtain than a first or second term, impels the incumbent of the presidency to push the country to the verge of war with a great and friendly nation over a preposterous and false pretense, the fact establishes a reason against a third term which did not before exist. It converts what was a theoretical objection into a very hard and practical one. If a supposedly phlegmatic, conservative and "safe" man like Grover Cleveland, whose intimate friends have held the idea that he would rather go fishing than be president, can do this thing, how much more dangerous to the country might be the third-term campaigning of a daring and audaciously ambitious executive!

This demonstration, as we have said, supplies a new and conclusive reason against third terms. If, however, plain appearances are deceptive, and Mr. Cleveland is not a candidate for re-election, he cannot too quickly and definitely say so for the benefit of his reputation. Yet if he is not—or was not—a candidate, how under heaven shall the jingo message be explained?

Effect of War on the South.

Louisville Home and Farm.]

We export two-thirds of our cotton crop; say of a crop of 7,500,000 we would export 5,000,000.

Imagine the effect of a war with England on the price of cotton.

It would not be as in 1861, when the production of cotton ceased. Cotton production would go on, but our best customers would be shut out of our markets.

American mills would manufacture more and call for more raw material, but it would be a high figure to say the American mills could or would consume 4,000,000 bales. With a crop of 7,000,000, there would be a surplus of 3,000,000.

THE REAL MONROE DOCTRINE.

What American Children Have Been Taught from the Earliest Period as to the History, Meaning and Application of the Monroe Doctrine.

The earlier school histories of the United States prior to 1850—Willson's, Hale's and Goodrich's—make no mention of the Monroe doctrine. The former ends with the Administration of John Quincy Adams. The others carry the history of the United States through the Mexican war. These were the standard school histories of our grandfathers.

The Monroe doctrine first came into prominence after the flurry of 1822 by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, when, in accordance with its doctrine and in mutual concession, the United States agreed that it would make no colonization of the Central American states provided England did not. In other words, it was a mutual agreement of non colonization by England and the United States.

The first references in teaching the Monroe doctrine are to be found in Butler's old school history, where it is said:

"President Monroe in his annual message announced that the American continents are henceforth *not to be considered subjects for future colonization by any European power.* This, although the language of John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, is known as the Monroe doctrine."

Anderson's Popular School History of the United States, one of the earliest, has a footnote. "The Monroe Doctrine," which says:

"An important event of Monroe's Administration was the recognition of South American republics, which had been urged in Congress with great ability by Henry Clay. The next year (1823) President Monroe in his annual message declared that 'as a principle the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. This principle is known as the Monroe doctrine."

Hassard's School History, which is the standard in all the Roman Catholic parochial schools at the present time, has a paragraph on the Monroe doctrine which says:

"Mexico and the Spanish colonies of South America had revolted against Spain and established republics, and in 1822 President Monroe acknowledged them as independent nations. The next year Mr. Monroe declared in his annual message that the American continents are not to be considered as *subjects for future colonization by any European power.* This principle afterwards became famous as the Monroe doctrine."

In Lossing's Common School History of the United States, which from 1864 to 1885 was the commonly received text-book in Northern grammar schools, all that is said on this subject is as follows:

"The Administration (of Monroe) was very popular, and several events made it memorable. Among the most important was the recognition by the United States of the independence of the South American republics, when the President proclaimed that, as a principle, the American continents 'are henceforth not to be considered as *subjects for future colonization by any European power. This is known as the Monroe doctrine.*'"

Higginson's Young Folks' History of the United States, in 1875, elaborated slightly:

"Monroe's Administration had expressed great sympathy for the new republics formed in South America, and had announced the opinion that the United States should thenceforward never allow any European government to plant a colony on the soil of North or South America or to interfere in American affairs, but that the people of the different parts of the continent should govern themselves. This has always been called the Monroe doctrine, and is considered one of the most important results of this President's Administration."

Campbell's School History, "based on Seavey's edition of Goodrich's history," which for the last quarter century has been in general use throughout New England, says:

"The President in one of his annual messages asserted a principle since known as the Monroe doctrine. He declared, in effect, that the attempt of any European power to *gain new dominion in America*, by either *colonization or conquest*, would be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act."

Swinton's School History puts the question tersely and succinctly:

"During the year 1822 President Monroe, in a message to Congress recommending the recognition of the South American republics which had been struggling for independence against Spain, proclaimed what is known as the Monroe doctrine. This is that the American continents "*are not be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.*"

Barnes's, the "Republican" history of the United States, so to speak, says:

"President Monroe put forth in his annual message the doctrine that America should not interfere in European affairs; that no more European colonies should be planted in America, and that the United States should not *stand idly by and see any nation of Europe try to deprive any nation in North or South America of their independence.* This is known as the Monroe doctrine." (Page 286.)

After quoting the paragraphs in Monroe's message the historian Lossing says:

"This was an assurance that moral support should be given by the United States to the other American republics, *preventing any future colonization on the shores of the two American continents by European powers.* This is called the Monroe doctrine."

In Thomas's School History of the United States the Monroe doctrine is explained as follows:

"In a message to Congress in 1823 the President announced (1) that the United States would remain neutral as regarded political affairs in Europe, but that any attempt by European governments to extend their system to any part of North or South America, or to oppress or control independent American states, would be regarded as 'the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.' (2) 'that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for *future colonization* by any European powers.' These statements are known as the Monroe doctrine."

In Johnston's History of the United States (page 157) the student is taught:

"In 1823 it had become pretty evident that the Holy Alliance meant to aid Spain in bringing her revolted South American colonies to obedience. Canning determined to call in the weight of the transatlantic power as a check upon it. A hint to the American Minister was followed by a few pregnant passages in President Monroe's annual message in December: 'We could not view an interposition for oppressing them (the South American states) or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.' If both the United States and Great Britain were to take this ground the fate of a fleet sent by the alliance across the Atlantic was not in much doubt, and the project was at once given up. The Monroe doctrine, however, has remained the rule of foreign intercourse for all American parties."

In Lee's Condensed History of the United States it is said:

"The next year Mr. Monroe in his message laid down the rules which have been known as the Monroe doctrine, that America, having made herself free and independent, was not hereafter to be governed by any European power, and that any attempt to extend the system of monarchy to the western continents would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to their own peace and safety."

In Higginson's History of the United States it is said:

"The Monroe doctrine was simply a formal and official statement of the national demand that foreign nations shall not interfere with the affairs of the two American continents. *While no objection is made to any existing colony or dependency*, yet any further intrusion or interference would be regarded as a manifestation of an unfriendly spirit towards the United States. This, in brief, is the Monroe doctrine as originally stated."

Schouler's History of the United States devotes many pages to an exposition of the Monroe doctrine, which is summarized as follows:

"The President's message of December, 1823, toned down from the solemn exordium of the draft which Adams feared would 'alarm our people like a clap of thunder and seem like a summons to arms,' put forward, therefore, two distinct declarations. One bore directly against the plans of hostile intervention cherished by the Holy Alliance in the flush of victory—'that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety;' the other, as a more general proposition, involving the rights and interests of the United States—'that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.' *In these two propositions consist the celebrated Monroe doctrine.*"

The Holy Alliance is dead—the second proposition alone remains. Schouler, commenting, says:

"Monroe meant neither that the United States should monopolize the New World, nor that we should fight single handed the battles of sister republics."

The diplomatic understanding of the Monroe doctrine is shown by Gilman:

"Gallatin wrote to J. Q. Adams, June 24, 1823, that before leaving Paris he had said to M. Chateaubriand on May 13:

"The United States would undoubtedly *preserve their neutrality* and avoid every interference with the politics of Europe. On the other hand, they would not suffer others to interfere *against the emancipation of America.*"

It will be observed that nearly every one of these compilers and commentators states the substance of the Monroe doctrine in a very different way from that in which it is twisted and falsified by Secretary Olney. There is nothing in these statements, drawn from the early history of the doctrine, the debates upon it and the precedents under it, which suggests forcible intervention in a boundary dispute between European colonies existing before the doctrine was declared and South American states, or that warrants us in imposing compulsory arbitration. Whatever the Cleveland-Olney theory may be, it is not the Monroe doctrine.

No More Bond Scandals.

New York World.]

Is there another bond scandal under way?

Our Washington despatches of Monday reported that "Francis Lynde Stetson, the former law partner of President Cleveland and present counsel for J. Pierpont Morgan, arrived in Washington to-day, and will probably prepare in legal form the announcement of another bond issue." And last night's despatches reported that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan had arrived in Washington. It is furthermore said that, there being in the President's mind no prospect of relief from Congress, he will "proceed exactly as if Congress were not in session, and will issue bonds under the act of July 14, 1870."

The presence in Washington of the two gentlemen named, one of whom planned the great secret bond deal of last winter, and the other of whom consummated it in the very ante-room of the White House itself, lends color to those reports.

The World has the highest opinion of Mr. Morgan's financial abilities. We wish with all our heart that the Administration possessed a tithe of his genius in financiering. We know furthermore that nothing short of intense patriotism and a desire to serve his country in its hour of peril, coupled perhaps with a natural desire to make a little turn for the syndicate which he represents, strictly in the line of honorable business, would take Mr. Morgan from the delights of New York at Christmas time.

The World respects Mr. Stetson personally and recognizes his right as the counsel of a great banking house to earn his fees—and extraordinary those fees ought to be for such a contract as he brought away from the White House in February last. But while the lawyer's ethics might permit this practice to even a recent partner and still intimate friend of the President, would not a really fine sensibility on the part of Mr. Morgan, and a due sense of the proprieties on the part of the President, suggest that some one besides Mr. Stetson should be employed to formulate the announcement and to draw the contracts putting such profits to the syndicate and such a loss to the Government as that of last February did?

However this may seem to the principals involved, the people of this country do not want to see the Government cornered again by a syndicate of bankers. They do not want bonds worth 129 sold for 104½. And especially they do not want to see this done in a secret and evidently prearranged manner, through the agency of a recent partner of the President.

One such scandal is enough.

As for the proposition of the President to "proceed exactly as though Congress were not in session," that is something which he has no right to do. It is a very strained interpretation of the law of 1870 which permits the sale of bonds for the purchase of gold, especially if it is to be ultimately used, as a large part of the proceeds of the last sale undoubtedly have been, to meet the current expenses of the Government. It was not passed for any such purpose. And it was certainly not intended to apply when Congress was in session.

The President should leave the responsibility with Congress, which represents the States and the people. If Congress fails to act, and the issue of bonds becomes absolutely necessary to maintain the credit of the Government, his appeal should be to the people direct. It is their Government. They have the gold, or can get it. We want no more secret bond dickers—no more $11,000,000 profits for a bankers' syndicate. The solvency of the Government does not depend upon Wall street. Give the people a chance.

A January thaw is always more productive of colds and coughs than a January freeze. Then is the time Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is needed and proves so extremely efficacious. Ask your druggist for it, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

WE AND THE WORLD.

MARY S. MACRAE.

TO THE NEW YEAR.

One song for thee, New Year,
One universal prayer;
Teach us—all other teaching far above—
To hide dark Hate beneath the wings of love;
To slay all hatred, strife,
And live the larger life;
To bind the wounds that bleed:
To lift the fallen, lead the blind
As only Love can lead—
To live for all mankind!

Teach us, New Year, to be
Free men among the free,
Our only master Duty; with no God
Save one—our Maker; monarchs of the sod;
Teach us, with all its might,
Its darkness and its light;
Its heart-beats tremulous,
Its grief, its gloom,
Its beauty and its bloom—
God-made the world for us.

—*Frank L. Staunton.*

The Social Side.

At her hospitable home on Haymount, last Monday evening, a dance was given to the younger set by Miss Sadie Huske. The Brookside Canaries" were there with their banjos and fiddles, and these representatives of the old South defy any foot to be still within hearing. The dancing continued till the "wee sma' hours," following the old maxim, "make hay while the sun shines"—for the holidays will not last forever.

***

The marriage of Miss Hattie Sutton to Mr. Charles Rankin, both of this place, which will take place to-night at the Hay Street Methodist Church, will be quite an elaborate one. Miss Wray, of Shelby, and Miss Katie Faison, have arrived to be numbered among the bridesmaids, and Mr. E. R. McKethan is also in town for the occasion. Miss Lizzse Dell Sutton, who returned last week, will be maid of honor.

***

A beautiful reception was given Friday evening by Miss Pearl McMillan at her charming home on Haymount.

In the parlor Miss Janie McKethan and Miss Mary Utley assisted their hostess most gracefully in entertaining her guests until Miss Banks bore them away into the beautifully decorated dining room, where Misses Worth and Small were reigning.

Every one was sorry when the evening was at an end, and Miss McMillan was voted a very charming hostess.

***

Yesterday afternoon, as the town bell was ringing for sundown, a stream of children with sticky fingers and cheerful faces might have been seen pouring from the south door of old Court House building. The occasion was a candy stew which, under the management of several patriotic young ladies, proved a financial success, realizing eight dollars and upwards. The managing committee were Miss Burt Watson and Miss Carrie Hawley, while under the supervision of Miss Eliza Williams, Miss Bessie McNeill and Miss Ellen Underwood the children made the old building ring with merriment.

So pleased were the married people who dropped in on the party, that another and a grown-up benefit candy stew was decided on for the Monument, to be given Wednesday the 8th of January, from 8 till 11 o'clock.

***

The meeting of "Sweet Bells in Tune" last Thursday afternoon was small, partly owing to the threatening weather and partly, perhaps, to the after effects of Christmas.

However its results were great.

The subject matter was Anthony Hope, and those present enjoyed a delightful critique of his romantic stories by Miss Frances Buxton, with a charming description of the "Prisoner of Zenda," as seen on the boards in New York.

A short play was then read by the president, and the dramatic fever took possession of the meeting. Accordingly, on New Years night the folding doors on either side the broad hall at Mrs. Starr's, on the Hill, were thrown open, making the whole a well-ordered private theatre ready for the presentation of "The Eye of Love," by Anthony Hope. Although the plot and plan of the play gave out no suggestion of the season, its management showed quite plainly that the Leap-Year spirit was abroad.

Prince and groom who for diplomatic reasons, had donned each other's habiliments, were represented by Miss Nan Kyle and Miss Mamie Haigh, and when the Prince thundered forth that he declined to "marry that girl," one trembled for the masculine element during the coming year. The maid, Miss MacRae, was courted by the groom in Hope's own spicy style, and Miss Nena Morrow showed marked talent in her representation of the Princess. Miss Kate Broadfoot as a Grand Duke, was imposing, and side-whiskers and wig, transformed Miss Georgia Worth into the "speaking likeness" of a gouty Baron.

The actors were so elaborately gotten up, sparing neither taste nor expense on their apparel, that their identities were almost lost, but the full house and loud applause with which they were greeted, quite repaid their time and pains.

After the *piece de resistance* theatrical enthusiasm bubbled over in impromptu seasonable charades and so forth, and a royally jovial evening ensued.

Jane G. Austen will be discussed by the club this afternoon.

Two Women of the Present Day Who Evince Marked Powers of Endurance.

A WOMAN "IN DARKEST AFRICA."

It is probable that the recent African explorations of Miss Kingsley, niece of the late Charles Kingsley, are the most notable exploits in that line that the world has ever known.

Through elephant-governed jungles, through wilds where gorillas reign supreme, into the villages of the savage Tangwe, who know no burial place but whose dead serve as food for the living, running now and then across tribes of fierce dwarfs whose arrows are poisoned with human blood, this scrap of a woman, accompanied by eight black followers where with men retinues of attendants are usual, encountered untold dangers with coolness and endurance incomprehensible.

To the authorities, the wonder is that she has returned alive, but Miss Kingsley is both ready and anxious to begin another expedition through the same territory. Her battles with the savages were battles of diplomacy throughout. She soon discovered that they considered her a sort of charmed woman, of whom it was rather a risk to make a breakfast, but her cleverness was put to the test in saving the lives of her attendants. Threats of the French government's anger, gifts, and often mere persuasive power were successful weapons in her hands. Indeed some of the most savagely savage grew very fond of her, even to the extent of giving her a complimentary ball now and then.

"They just cleared the furniture out of the main streets", she said, "rubbed themselves over with red earth, whipped on their masks and danced and howled for hours in the most well intentioned way".

The public will soon have the benefit of Miss Kingsley's diary, which is full of interesting matter, and a valuable work, both ethnologically and geographically.

CLARA BARTON AND THE RED CROSS.

To the East, where the horrible Armenian atrocities reflected in our American newspapers go on without interference from European powers, one American woman with her well organized relief band is preparing to go. This woman is Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society in America.

The society does not ask for money nor solicit help of any kind in its work. It acts merely as a distributing agency for the $100,000 now being collected in the Armenian Relief Fund, and, though there is not a trained nurse in the country but has offered service, will take in this expedition of mercy only a few physicians outside the regular corps. Miss Barton, the only woman in the party (for the risks and hardships will be too great for any but unusual powers of endurance) will remain in Constantinople to direct the forces. For weeks during the Sea Islands relief she was active nineteen hours a day without breaking down.

There will be no communication between these workers and our newspapers, for any letters would be intercepted by the Sultan, and the Red Cross immediately ordered out of the country.

If war should break out in the mean time between England and America, of course the society would remain at home, but Miss Barton seems confident that no such interruption of their plans is to be looked for, and that as soon as the necessary amount of money is raised the work will begin.

FAULT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Smalley Holds That He Has Alienated the Good Will and Support of the Civilized World.

N. Y. Herald, Dec. 29.]

The Rothschilds, says a London despatch, have declined to take any part of a new issue of American bonds. The despatch is from an authentic source. There could not be a more significant announcement nor a better test of the state into which American credit in Europe has fallen since President Cleveland threatened England with an unprovoked and causeless war. The Rothschilds are, as everybody knows, a very powerful firm, not in England only, but on the Continent—probably more powerful, in one sense, on the Continent than in England. They are great financiers and great capitalists. No single firm or group of firms, or perhaps all other firms together—for the others never all act together—have an equal authority in the money markets of Europe. But they are much more than that. They are the trusted advisers, and more than the advisers, of governments. They control policies and politics. They dictate terms to Cabinets and sovereigns. They are in some cases the arbiters of peace and war. It is they who find the money for a war, and if they refuse to find the money a war making Power is thrown back on its own resources and is apt to perceive peace to be desirable. In peace the financial barometer of Europe hangs in the offices of New Court, in London, and the Rue Lafitte, in Paris. Every business man knows how difficult it is in Europe to float a loan or a scheme which the Rothschilds have refused to touch. Their sagacity counts as well as their riches. They have the prestige of wealth greater than any wealth ever before accumulated in the hands of a single family, and they have the prestige of generations of almost uniform success. This is the firm, the one great financial firm and family of Europe which now declines all share in a United States loan. They have large interests in America and a large amount of capital invested here. They were partners in the syndicate which floated the last loan. Down to within a fortnight they have been extending and increasing their American investments. Now they stop. Why do they stop?

A UNIQUE FEAT OF STATESMANSHIP.

We all know why. The name of the man who has closed to us the purses and the sympathies of Europe is Cleveland. We have to thank him first of all for the financial and political solitude in which we find ourselves to-day. A fortnight ago the United States stood nigh in credit and in reputation abroad. To-day they are bankrupt in political reputation, and so crippled in credit that the foremost capitalists in Christendom will have nothing to say to a new issue of bonds. It is indeed a unique feat of statesmanship that a President of the United States by a single act, and an act for which he had no constitutional warrant, should have alienated from his country the good will and support of the civilized world. In speaking last week of the isolation in which he has left us, I mentioned Russia as perhaps neutral. St. Petersburg had not then been heard from. Her press has since spoken, and spoken against us. That potent voice, on which we had counted as our one possible ally, adds itself to the chorus of European hostility.

For all this Mr. Cleveland is responsible first and Congress second. If Congress had not passed his Commission bill Europe would have seen that the President was powerless to carry out his threat. Congress might have saved us a great part of the disaster which has befallen. It would not. It preferred saying ditto to the Executive. It abdicated its constitutional function, its legislative independence and its plain duty. Under the influence of motives which I need not analyze a republican majority was content to do the will of a democratic President. Motives half political cowardice, half party calculation, are but ill hidden beneath a varnish of mistaken patriotism.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PEOPLE.

The third responsible author of the calamity which has come upon the American people is the people themselves, but it was more their misfortune than their fault. They trusted, as they had a right to trust, the President whom they had elected. They believe, and they are right to believe, in the Monroe doctrine, and when their President told them that the observance of the Monroe doctrine was in peril, they naturally rose in its defence. They took the President's word for it, as they had a right to do. They could not well suppose that the President, in a solemn state paper, in a message to Congress, in a momentous crisis, would mislead them, or that he would seek such an occasion as that to substitute a spurious version of his own for the true doctrine with which the name of Monroe is indissolubly associated. But he did, and the fact that he did relieves the people of this country from a great part of their responsibility for what happened. I impute no motives. I concede that Mr. Cleveland believed what he said. The fact remains that the representations in his message to Congress were not true, but false. There is no authority for them and no support for them, nor for his contention that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to the present boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. Against the President are arrayed all the best authorities, American and European, who have expressed an opinion. They all repudiate the Olney-Cleveland version. They may all be cited as witnesses against the President. There is one other witness, even better than they—Monroe himself. His own statement of his own doctrine is the best evidence of all. Next to that is the interpretation and comment, legal and political, of all the authorities down to the President, and they are all against the President.

MIXED FACT AND LAW.

In a complicated question of mixed fact and law it is not to be expected that any nation, no matter how intelligent or how experienced in public affairs, would instantly detect an ingenious misrepresentation. This was not detected at first. It has been exposed since, and the exposure accounts in great part for the subsidence of popular agitation and the return of reason and the usual sound sense and good judgment of the people of the United States. If Mr. Cleveland counted on the permanence of the delusion which he created he forgot what President Lincoln said:—"You can fool some of the people all the time, and you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

But the President did more and worse than mislead the nation about the Monroe doctrine. In their name, and as their Chief Magistrate, he addressed to Great Britain a wanton threat of war. That, also, was a unique act. It had no precedent, and we are entitled to hope it will have no sequel. Mr. Olney's note was unexampled in diplomacy; never before have mere ill manners been thought to strengthen a doubtful case. President Cleveland's message also is said to have been written by Mr. Olney, and his earmark of arrogance is upon it; but the President signed it, and the President alone is responsible. It is the President who, in the name of the United States, threatened war. Who gave him authority to do that? He has no power to declare war. That belongs to Congress. Has he the power to threaten what he has no power to perform? Where does he get it? Not in the constitution. Not in any statute. The constitution says Congress shall have power to declare war, and any statute in violation of that would not be worth the paper it was written on. There is no such statute. The powers of the President are defined in the constitution. Neither declaring nor threatening war is among them. All his powers as President are derived from the constitution and from statutes passed in pursuance of the constitution. Beyond that he has not an atom of executive or political authority.

THE MENACE OF WAR.

Now, a menace of war is an entrance upon the path which may lead to war. It is an attempt to force the hand of Congress. No statesman would dream of uttering a threat which he had no power to make good. If the President thinks he has power to make good his threat of war to Great Britain it can only be on the theory that he may coerce Congress. How can he coerce Congress? There are, perhaps, two ways. He may create a state of public feeling which would make war possible. He may so conduct a negotiation with a foreign Power as to bring the country to the brink of war. Either would be in violation of his duty as President. Either would be in derogation of the right of Congress. President Cleveland has done both. Secretly, in the Olney note, he has seized on a trivial with which we had no concern as a pretext for a kind of interference of which war was a probable result. Publicly, in his message, he has threatened what secretly he had sought to provoke. His act is an encroachment upon the constitutional right of Congress and a usurpation of powers which the Executive does not possess.

Whether this offence be legally impeachable is a question for the lawyers, just as the political expediency of impeachment is a question for the politicians. The people, however, are as good judges of moral guilt as politicians or lawyers—perhaps better. If the President has violated the constitution, which he solemnly swore to preserve, protect and defend, Congress may be thought to have condoned his act. It has no power of condonation, but it might be awkward for a House which had made itself his accomplice to impeach him for the policy the worst feature in which it had approved. The Senate, for similar reasons, would be but a queer court to try him.

THE FINAL JUDGMENT.

The people—they, too, at first seemed to accept and approve what he had done. That will not prevent them from passing a more deliberate judgment. The nature of his offence was not at first plain. It has become plain, and the consequences of it are daily more visible and more serious. They are not merely nor mainly financial. They affect the position, the reputation, the political interests and the honor of the United States. The pretensions of the President to dictate to the world are scouted. The President's policy is a permanent blot upon the national fame if not permanent if it be acquiesced in permanently by the nation. It is he primarily who has brought reproach on us. It is he who has embittered the feelings of two nations who wish to be friends. It is he who has impaired our credit. If his friend, Senator Gray, may be believed, Mr. Cleveland did not know what he was doing nor mean what he said. The Vice President alleges much the same excuse; so do other whose relations with the White House are close. But these vicarious apologies will not repair the loss he has caused nor restore the national reputation he has blemished. The mistake is too flagrant. The debauch lasted too long. The injury is too deep. Until the President himself retracts or somehow atones for the mischief, of which he is the author, the highest duty of Americans is to make broad the distinction between the President and the people, and to let it be seen that the President has ceased to represent the people or to speak in their name. GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

The Cooper Union Protest.

New York World.]

Monday evening's Cooper Union meeting was called in behalf of peace and civilization. It was a protest against the savage war spirit which had been evoked by Mr. Cleveland's jingo message and Mr. Olney's falsification of a perfectly simple and rather insignificant boundary dispute in South America.

The meeting was hastily called and scarcely at all advertised, yet the hall was packed, and apart from the jeers of a few jingoes who went to the meeting to break it up it was enthusiastic and earnest. Mr. Henry George, Dr. Abbott, Mr. Crossby and the other speakers rendered a public service by raising their voices in this way for civilization and human order, and the meeting helped in an important way to show what the sentiment of the rational and orderly part of the community is.

As Mr. George was the instigator of the gathering it was naturally composed in large part of men who work for their living, and its temper showed how such men regard the proposal that we shall waste in wanton war the substance that is won by work. It taught something well worth learning.

[The cuckoo papers, in face of the well-known facts, endeavor belittle the character of this meeting and to misrepresent its action. In the same way, they have stated that the call for the meeting of the chamber of commerce to protest against Mr. Cleveland's war message, fell through for want of the requisite number of signatures. That is not true. The call was withdrawn, as we understand it, because the President (Senator Gray also speaking for him) changed his attitude and declared that he didn't mean his message to be interpreted as every one at first interpreted it without rebuke from him. The circumstances, also, warrant the belief that when Secretary Lamont went to Wall Street on Thursday and Friday, he gave a hint of the gold-bond message which the President issued immediately upon his (Lamont's) return. It will be remembered, also, that the President went out of his way to assure Mr John R. Morris that, up to 12 o'clock on Friday (the climax day of the panic), he had not had the slightest thought of writing such a message.—OBSERVER.]

For travelers and tourists a vial of Japanese Liver Pellets will be found very convenient; they quickly relieve indigestion, constipation and sick headache. Fifty doses, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPECIFIC
FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence."—G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MISS FORSYTH, L. L. A., WILL GIVE LESsons in Piano, German and French after the holidays.
Diploma for piano from Leipzig Conservatorie. Three years resident in Germany.

GOOD'S GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises. Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease. BEVILL & VANSTORY.

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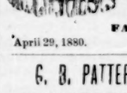
DRS. HUNTER,
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Northeast Corner Market Square,
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April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the pain

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JANUARY 2, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
CHAS. GLOVER—For Sale.
A. S. HUSKE—With the New Year.
CYRUS MURPHY—Summons for Relief.
C. C. McLELLAND—Administrator's Notice.
MISS FORSYTH—Piano, German and French—Special.
HENRY L. COOK—Reward—Cow Strayed from Town.
WALTER WATSON—Breech-Loading Double and Single Barrel Guns, &c.

The Graded School reopens to-day.

The Baptist congregation and their friends lavishly pounded the Rev. Mr. Thomas last night.

There will be a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow (Friday) at 4 P. M. in the Market House.

Services at the Catholic church next Sunday will be conducted by Rev. Father Peyro; High Mass at 11 A. M.; Vespers at 3:30 P. M.

Messrs. W. A. Newberry and Sons have in their employment Mr. D. F. Folsom, an expert finisher and decorator of furniture. Mr. Folsom is from Goldsboro.

Yesterday, New Year's Day, was remarkable only for its beauty. The colored people celebrated Emancipation Day in their usual enthusiastic way, parades, speech making, etc.

Rev. D. B. Parker arrived here last week and took charge of the Campbellton Mission. This is Mr. Parker's first charge and we wish for him the success which his beginning promises.

The transfer of the new 5 per cent. city bonds to the New York syndicate has been completed and the money therefor deposited in the bank of Fayetteville. Holders of the old bonds will, upon presentation at the bank, receive their face value.

The North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons meet at Raleigh on the 14th inst. For this occasion the C. F. & Y. V. R'y Co. will sell round trip tickets from Fayetteville at $4.00, from Greensboro $4.05, from Wilmington $6.55. Tickets on sale January 12th to 14th inclusive; final limit January 25th.

We notice a large shipment of dogs by J. W. Ingold from his "kennel" in this city to John's Island. They were 14 in number and comprised deer, fox and coon hounds. They were all very fine specimens and well trained. This is a new departure in our midst. They were shipped over the A. C. Line.

The Holt Cotton Factory on Massey's Hill is being pushed as rapidly to completion as the holiday season will allow. The contractor informs us that the brick which are manufactured within hailing distance, are the best of the kind he has ever used, and he believes are not surpassed by any. He expressed delight with the sand and other building material, which is also right at his hand.

Guests are arriving to attend the marriage of Miss Hattie, the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Sutton to Mr. Charles A. Rankin which is to take place at Hay Street Methodist church at 8:30 to night. Among others are Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Covington and Miss Laura Wheeler of Wilmington; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Whitted, Mrs. L. M. Cromartie, Misses Isabel and Emmie Whitted and Mr. Lloyd Whitted, of Bladen; Miss Carrie Wray, of Shelby; Mr. O. A. Kerns, of Roanoke, Va.; Mr. John Underwood, of Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Kate Faison, of Godwin; Mr. Ed. R. McKethan, of Savannah, Ga.

We learn that the church is being beautifully decorated for the occasion.

Major McLauchlin's Xmas Present.

The switchmen, yard force, engineers and conductors of the C. F. & Y. V. R'y presented Major J. A. McLauchlin on Christmas morning with a handsome silver conductor's lantern in token of the high esteem in which they hold him.

Old-time Southern Hospitality.

Misses Kate Alderman and Douglas and Jean Evans, and Messrs. N. H. McGeachey, R. B. Evans and A. S. Rose have just returned from a visit to Richmond county, where, as the guests of Mrs. W. E. Crossland, they greatly enjoyed a genuine Southern "house party," with its hearty hospitality and the pleasures of the dance, horseback riding, etc.

Wemyss—Johnson.

Mr. R. L. Wemyss was united in marriage Tuesday night to Miss Nelia Johnson, the charming daughter of Mr. M. W. Johnson. The ceremony, which took place at the residence of the bride's father on Cumberland Street, was performed by Rev. Jas. H. Frizell. It was a beautiful marriage and was witnessed by a number of friends and relatives of the happy pair. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Wemyss much future happiness.

Our New Methodist Minister.

Rev. Dr. L. L. Nash preached his inaugural sermon at the Hay Street Methodist Church Sunday morning. It is pronounced a master piece by every one who heard him. Sunday night Mr. Nash preached to the combined congregations of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, and was assisted in the service by Revs. McKelway, Thomas and Watson. This enormous gathering listened with rapt attention to what all agree was an able and eloquently delivered sermon.

From what we hear we think our people of all denominations will be exceedingly pleased with the new pastor.

Rev. Jas. H. Frizell, of Roanoke circuit, who assisted in the services at the Methodist church Sunday morning is an old Fayetteville boy, being the son of the late Henry S. Frizell and grandson of Wm. T. Frizell, at one time Mayor of Fayetteville.

The Tournament in 71st.

71st was the Mecca to which many gay hearts turned Friday morning. The Tournament grounds were early taken possession of by numbers of beautiful women and gallant men, many from this city, as well as the country. The women were destined to applaud and the men to envy the fine appearance and splendid riding of the Cumberland county boys. The course presented a fine sight, surrounded by every variety of vehicle from handsome carriages to road carts, occupied by young and old all bent on having a good time.

The Knights entered the lists at 11 o'clock and from then until 1 o'clock the exciting contest was waged, often accompanied by hearty applause as some favorite Knight performed some difficult feat in horsemanship or carried off three rings in succession.

After the contest, Mr. W. H. Pope, the orator of the day, made an exceedingly appropriate speech, which was loudly applauded. He then very gracefully delivered the prizes, magnificent bouquets, to the four successful Knights, who in turn presented them to their best girls.

The Judges, Messrs. D. B. Currie, T. R. Fitzell, J. M. Owen and Capt. J. Marshall Williams were impartial, and the Marshals, Messrs. J. B. Huske, Edward H. Jackson and Frank McPherson carried out the programme faultlessly.

The following is a list of those participating, the first four of whom were the prize winners: Duncan Shaw, Anderson Huske, Nathaniel McArthur, Tate Rackley, Joe Pearce, Willie Owen, Leighton McPherson, Jim McArthur, John McArthur, Don. McDonald, Robt. Bullard.

The first four mentioned received bouquets and presented them to Misses Katie B. McPherson, Maggie Vaughn, Lizzie H. McPherson and Lela Downing respectively, all charming young ladies.

Seeing the New Year In.

"Ring out the old,
Ring in the new;
Ring out the false,
Ring in the true."

A large party of young people assembled at the Presbyterian manse on Tuesday evening, the guests of Rev. and Mrs. A. J. McKelway, to greet with welcoming acclaim the lusty new year.

A delightful supper was served by the lovely and charming hostess, assisted by Misses Augusta McKethan and Minnie Utley, from 9:30 o'clock to midnight, while in the library the fragrant tea-urn and chocolate pot were presided over by Misses Martha Brown and Robbie Hall, graceful as the Hebe cup bearer on Olympus' heights. The supper table made a beautiful picture, an artist hand having arranged its dainty service and setting of Japanese ware, violet bouquets and candelabra of colored wax candles.

Hours were pleasantly passed in the merry talk and entertaining games which the ingenuity of the genial host suggested; and, just as inexorable Time—insatiate gatherer of beauty's blush and smile and the gaiety of youth—had his hand upon the stroke of 12, Mr. McKelway recited with fine effect Tennyson's Ode to the Dying Year.

Very cordial were the "good nights" and handshakes as the crowd separated.

M.

Death of Mr. E. F. Moore.

Mr. Elijah Fuller Moore died in Freemont Monday at 12:45 of appoplexy. His remains were brought to this city and the funeral took place from the Presbyterian Church Tuesday afternoon. He leaves five children, three sons and two daughters, two of whom are living in this city, Mrs. Jno. R. McNeill and Mr. T. F. Moore. One brother survives him, Mr. James T. Moore, of Franklinton.

Mr. Moore was born in Franklin county in 1832. His business career began in 1850, when he and his brother, the late Mr. Wiley Moore, went into the merchandise business under the title of W. and E. F. Moore. Since the war and up to his failure five years ago, he was one of the most prominent business men of Fayetteville, being President of a bank and a director in numerous enterprises.

Mr. Thornton's Assignment

On Thursday last Mr. F. W. Thornton made an assignment to R. M. Nimocks, there being, under the law, no preferences. The announcement was not unexpected, as numerous rumors had been reaching the public of bills unpaid or deferred. We are informed that inability to hold up under the losses resulting from a continually falling market—the effect of the appreciation of money and of some of the tariff changes—is the cause of the failure.

The assignee has not yet completed his inventory. Liabilities variously estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

We earnestly hope that Mr. Thornton may be speedily on his feet again. Besides the thirty-five clerks, ladies and gentlemen, whom he has been employing, the prolonged stoppage of such a business would be a very serious injury to the community.

The Co-operative Cotton Mill.

The shareholders in the proposed co-operative cotton mill met in the Town Hall Tuesday night and perfected an organization. Major Charles Haigh was elected chairman, and Mr. C. W. Bidgood secretary of the meeting. After due discussion and various necessary resolutions, a charter was adopted. Major J. B. Broadfoot then put in nomination the following gentlemen for directors and they were elected: Major Chas. Haigh, Col. W. S. Cook, Dr. H. W. Lilly, Major J. A. McLauchlin and Messrs. J. D. McNeill, J. P. Thomson, W. L. Holt, H. Lutterloh and C. A. Rankin.

The title of the new corporation will be the Phœnix Manufacturing Company.

A New Jail.

Mr. J. M. Lamb, who was recently appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to investigate and report on a proper jail building for this county, has returned from Atlanta, where he investigated the new steel cage jail. He says it is perfection and that he will report in favor of its adoption. If the commissioners accept it we will publish a description of this wonderful prison, which all the Atlanta papers have praised so high.

A Double Homicidist Captured.

On receipt of a telegram from Sheriff Taylor, of Brunswick, Ga., Chief of Police Flowers, apprehended and arrested in this city on Saturday Henry Williams, who is charged with killing Jeff. Bryant and Henry Bell at Sterling near Brunswick, on the night of December 7. The fugitive was located by Sheriff Taylor through some mail received at the post office there and post marked Fayetteville. Williams was raised in this county, and that accounts for his presence here. He refuses to accompany an officer to Georgia without extradition papers.

A despatch from Brunswick to the Savannah News says: There was no reward for Williams, although public sentiment strongly condemns what appears to have been a willful and atrocious murder.

Masonic Installation.

On Friday night, the 27th ult., the following officers of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M., were installed by P. M. W. P. Wemyss:

C. W. Elliott, W. M.
E. L. Hunter, S. W.
J. C. Vann, J. W.
R. M. Nimocks, Treas.
B. E. Sedberry, Sec'y.
W. P. Wemyss, S. D.
O. J. Jackson, J. D.
E. L. Remsberg, } Stewards.
A. Garrason, }
John Johnson, Tyler.

Fire Saturday.

A serious conflagration on Maiden Lane was barely averted Saturday evening. A basket of clothes in Mr. E. H. Jennings's house caught fire and was entirely consumed, and the flames were spreading to the woodwork of the house when discovered. The fire alarm was given by Mrs. Jennings, who, returning home, saw an unusually bright light in the hall upstairs. The fire company soon arrived on the scene but the flames had already been quenched.

Increase in Earnings.

The Baltimore Herald of recent date publishes the following gratifying news:

Secretary Redwood, of the Baltimore committee representing the bondholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway, said yesterday that they were largely signing the Baltimore plan and the committee expected to go before the court representing a large majority of the bonds.

Earnings of the Yadkin road are said to show for the first week of December an increase of $2,830 and for the second week $1,873.

The Express Robbery.

Last week we gave an account of the Express robbery at Roseboro on Saturday before Christmas. Since then some startling developments have taken place as will be seen by the following from the Wilmington Star:

ROSEBORO, December 31st.

The Star of December 22d contained an account of the robbery of $950 from S. W. Grier, the local agent of the Southern Express Company at Roseboro, a small hamlet on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. in Sampson county, about sixty miles from Wilmington, on the morning of December 21st.

Mr Grier, who was also the railroad agent at that point, stated at the time that he had been compelled at the point of a pistol in the hands of two masked men, to surrender $950 placed in his hands by Mr. Butler, the Mayor of Roseboro, to be shipped to the Durham Fertilizer Company at Durham, N. C. Since the robbery Mr. Grier who has been suspended, has been staying with his father-in-law in Clinton.

On Monday, a detective who has been working up the case had warrants issued by L. E. Hubbard, Justice of the Peace at Clinton, the county seat, for the arrest of S. W. Grier, Dr. Fleet J. Cooper, coroner of Sampson county, and Redmond Butler, the mayor of Roseboro. Later in the day Grier was arrested in Clinton, and Cooper and Butler were arrested by deputy sheriffs in Roseboro and brought to Clinton, where a preliminary investigation was immediately entered into.

It is said that Grier confessed and said that it was a conspiracy entered into by Cooper, Butler and himself to rob the Express Company. He also said that Cooper and Butler came to his house on the morning of December 1st, according to previous engagement, and enacted the robbing as if it were real instead of a sham. On the other hand, Dr. Cooper and Mayor Butler say it is only a resort of Grier's accusing them of the robbery, so that he can crawl out; that they believe that Grier took the money himself.

CLINTON, N. C., December 31.—The Roseboro Express robbery has turned out to be no robbery after all. According to the confession of Agent Grier it was a deliberately planned and executed conspiracy, participated in by himself, Dr. Fleet J Cooper, coroner of Sampson county, and Redmond Butler, Mayor of Roseboro.

The trial was postponed until Tuesday and the defendants required to give bond. Tuesday the two Butlers failed to appear and it is said that they have skipped the country.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Colin Shaw is at home from Georgia.

Miss Lottie O'Daniel is spending the holidays at home.

Capt. J. G. Kenan is on a visit to his family on Green street.

Col. W. S. Cook made a flying visit to New York city last week.

Mr. E. R. McKethan, of Savannah, is a welcome visitor to his old home.

We are glad to see Mr. Alex. Cook out after a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mr. Claude Newberry, of Georgia, spent Christmas with relatives in this city.

Gen. Wm. G. LeDuc, receiver of the People's National Bank, is again in the city.

Dr. R. S. McGeachy, physician of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, is spending a few days at home.

Misses Nelia Shaw and Florence Little, of Lumber Bridge, were in the city shopping Tuesday.

Mr. C. W. Bidgood has returned from Richmond where he spent the holidays with his family.

Miss Mattie Sedberry has returned home after spending the holidays very pleasantly in South Carolina.

Master Kyle Pemberton, who was attending Union Home School at the time of its destruction by fire, is at home.

Mr. J. T. McKay, of the OBSERVER force, spent Christmas week in Wilson, the guest of his brother, Mr. C. W. McKay.

We were glad to greet last week our good friend, Mr. P. H. Emmett, of Georgia, who has been paying a visit to his old home.

Messrs. Charles P. and Beatty Mallett, of Georgia, and Mrs. Lee Holmes, of Wilmington, spent Christmas with the Misses Mallett on Rowan Street.

Mrs. Edmund J. Lilly and Mrs. John B. Broadfoot left Tuesday for Wilmington to attend the annual meeting of the Colonial Dames of North Carolina.

Mr. Robt. Strange French, the new soliciting agent of the Plant System, with headquarters at Wilmington, was on a visit to his relatives in this city last week.

Mrs. B. R. Huske, with her three little children, is making a visit to her sister, Mrs. Constable, in Charlotte. The people of that town will be delighted with one of the most charming women in Fayetteville society.

Mrs. L. R. Dye and Miss Minnie Kidwell returned Monday from the Atlanta Exposition. Miss Kidwell left Tuesday for her home, Richmond, Va., much to the regret of the many friends she has made here.

The Wilmington Messenger of last week says: "Miss Mabel Elliott, a charming young lady of Fayetteville, who has been here on a visit to Miss Annie Taylor, returned home yesterday, much to the regret of her admirers and numerous friends."

Miss Nannie R. Carver, one of Fayetteville's bright young women, who has been spending the holidays in the city visiting relatives and friends, left Monday night via the A. C. L. for Concord, New Hampshire, whither she goes to take a two years course in the Concord Training School. She recently resigned a position in the Raleigh, N. C., Insane Asylum, which she filled acceptably to the officials. Dr. Kirby, recognizing her ability, used his influence to secure her the place in Concord.

CORRESPONDENCE.

71ST, December 31st.

On Thursday night, December 19, a delightful concert was given at Raeford Institute. A crowd of about 300 people attested the popularity of the Institute, and a well arranged programme was carried out. At the conclusion of the first number we thought "that is good;" before the close of the second, we had reached the comparative "better," and from the third to the end, we found the superlative degree most expressive.

The choruses, by the school, were rendered under the leadership of Major McLauchlin without the accompaniment of an instrument. The time was kept perfectly, and the very novelty of the "time beating" made it interesting. "Come Where the Lilies Bloom" was especially pretty.

The instrumental music and recitations owed a large part of their successful rendition to the careful teaching of Miss Ashe, and were charming in their quick transition "from grave to gay." "The Southern Soldier" was closely followed by the stirring strains of "America." Peculiarly appropriate to the season was the "Beautiful Snow," "Falling Snow," ending in a "Sleigh Ride."

Probably the "piece de resistance" was the pathetic recitation, "Sister and I," though the squealing "Little Pigs," personated by the pygmies of the Primary department, was particularly enjoyable.

We would like to mention each member, but memory is treacherous. The Institute is Seventy first's own school and we are proud of it, and wish for it continued and additional prosperity.

Of our "dispersed abroad," spending the holidays at home, we note: Miss Flora Lamont, from Tatum; Miss Christian McFadyen, from Maxton; Messrs. John and Archie McFadyen, from Davidson College; Miss Janie Vaughn, from Wade; Messrs. J. A. and Nathaniel, and Misses Mary and Bessie McArthur, from Lumber Bridge.

Messrs. Colin Shaw and Ben Gillis, from Georgia, are at home on a visit.

Mr. J. A. Gillis and family spent Christmas with relatives in Richmond county.

Miss Fannie Cobb, of Lumber Bridge, is visiting at Mrs. Owens's.

Messrs. John McKay and Winston McNeill, from Spring Hill, were visiting at Capt. J. A. McPherson's last week.

Rev. J. A. White, whose illness we recently noted, left last week for his home near Concord. His churches hope that he will be able to return to them some time in January.

Rev. J. S. Black, of St. Pauls, spent a night here on his way home from Sandy Grove, whither he went to assist in the installation of Rev. David Fairley as Pastor of that church. Mr. Fairley has been preaching there twenty-one years—a long time to preach "on trial," is it not? But the congregation showed their appreciation of his faithful services by giving him a call as soon as he became of age.

St. John's day was observed by the Masonic Lodge of Galatia by a public installation of officers. A good many ladies have taken the Eastern Star degree, and hope soon to organize a chapter.

The Children's Missionary Society of "Willing Workers" greatly enjoyed the Christmas tree at the home of their President, Mrs. J. H. Currie, to-day. Their bright faces grew yet more radiant in the light of their pretty gifts. They have contributed within the last seven months, nearly if not quite $20 for the cause of Foreign Missions.

"Swift another year has drifted to the Past so dim and wide,
And another New Year's beacon marks the ebbing of its tide."

We close the book of 1895 to-day, it is sealed and our record is above; the New Year comes to us with leaves all fresh and unsullied. Let us strive to keep their pristine purity free from stain or spot; let us remember that our Pattern is also Above, and endeavor to live more like Him so that our name may be written in the Lamb's Book of Life. Let us, above all, try to get rid of our selfishness, knowing that

"It is no' what we ha' dune for oursels,
But what we ha' dune for ithers
That will mak' it pleasant to dee."

A happy, happy New Year to all!

SCOTCH LASSIE.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Dec. 30, 1895.

The concert gotten up and conducted by Mrs. Kendall, was a perfect success. The programme was carefully concealed from all, except those who took part in it, until the night of its performance, and proved to be a delightful surprise to all. It would be invidious to particularize, but the little folks did their parts splendidly, and the audience was appreciative and liberal in its applause. After the concert the presents were distributed from a huge Christmas tree by what the children seemed to regard as a genuine Santa Claus, and the shouts of laughter and approval well attested the enjoyment of the children of that particular feature. The wonderful tact and thoughtfulness of Mrs. Kendall was here shown most conspicuously. Every child in the village, and even those two or three miles out of the place were invited, and many who had never seen a Christmas tree or heard of Santa Claus were kindly remembered, and their happiness heightened accordingly.

Two dances have been given by the young men of the town, but some of them thought proper to get drunk, or nearly so, (a Christmas license it seems), and the attendance at each one was rather slim.

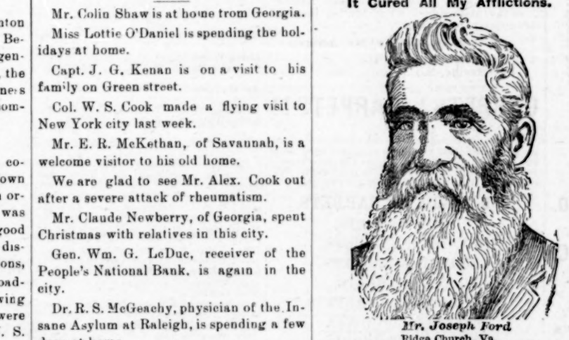
We have had some strong sermons against dancing and drinking, but our young people seem hard to impress with the folly of either of these sins.

Evangelist E. W. Oakes gave us a powerful sermon yesterday on the Blessedness of being in Christ, last night. Rev. Geo. McMillan preached on the same line or nearly, yet in spite of that fact some of the young people were making arrangements Sunday night for a Leap Year party, and dance of course, to take place Wednesday night.

We have been blessed with delightful weather during the whole Christmas.

Credit to Hood's

It Cured All My Afflictions.



Mr. Joseph Ford.
Ridge Church, Va.

"For ten years I have suffered terribly from general debility, and last winter was attacked so bad with kidney trouble, enlargement of spleen and heart disease, suffering great pain in my back, hips and legs. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla. I bought one bottle and began taking it

Hood's *Sarsaparilla* **Cures**

After the first bottle I felt so much better that I decided to continue and have taken over six bottles. Today my health is better than it has been for more than a decade. I have no kidney, heart or spleen difficulty, and am in duty bound to give Hood's Sarsaparilla the credit of curing my afflictions." JOSEPH FORD, Ridge Church, Virginia.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla and are gentle, mild and effective.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

Rheumatism Runs Riot

When there is lactic acid in the blood. Liniments and lotions will be of no permanent benefit. A cure can be accomplished only by neutralizing this acid and for this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and effectively, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Dr. Shields, an eminent physician of Tennessee, says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and I know of many wonderful cures effected by its use." Physicians all over the land have made similar statements.

Editor *Religious Opinion*, Baltimore, Md., writes: We take pleasure in saying that your Japanese Pile Cure has been used in our family with good results, and we will do all in our power to promote your interests by highly recommending your medicine to our friends and readers. For sale by King Bros, Fayetteville, N. C.

Poisons engendered by food fermenting in a dyspeptic stomach are the direct cause of rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, liver and kidney complaints, asthma, pneumonia and many nervous ailments.

These results are prevented by the use of the Shaker Digestive Cordial, a remedy discovered and prepared by the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y. It is in itself a food and has power to digest other food *taken with it*. Thus it rests the diseased stomach and finally masters the worst cases of dyspepsia. It acts promptly and fresh strength and increase of weight soon follows. The first dose, taken immediately after eating, abates the pain and distress so dreaded by dyspepties. Trial bottles—enough to prove its merit—10 cents.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FAYETTEVILLE
Book. and. Music. Store.
WATCH FOR OUR ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW YEAR OFFERINGS NEXT WEEK.
A. J. PEMBERTON & COMPANY,
Hay Street. - - - - - - - - - - FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY NEXT AT 12 O'CLOCK I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT AUCTION AT THE MARKET HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE,

Four Desirable Building Lots,

situate on Cool Spring street, at the corner of Russell, said lots are commonly known as the Holland Lots

Probably other desirable property will be offered.

CHAS. GLOVER,
Jan'y 1, 1896 Auc't.

Reward--Cow Strayed from Town.

My milk cow about 5 years old, strayed from my lot in Fayetteville on or about the 23rd of December. She is half Jersey and almost the Jersey color, but with some white, probably on legs and under part of the body. She has crump horns, and is rather short in legs, and heavy set in hind part of the body. I will pay a fair reward for information leading to her recovery or for her delivery to me.

Dec. 27, 1895. HENRY L. COOK.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of D. A. C. Dening, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the same to present them to him on or before the 3rd day of January, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment to me.

This 27th December, 1895.

C. C. McLELLAND, Adm'r.
T. H. SUTTON and F. P. JONES, Att'ys.
1-2-96 6w

With the New Year

LET ME WISH TO ALL

Prosperity and Happiness,

AND SUGGEST AS ONE MEANS OF HELP TO SUCCESS IN THE FUTURE,

Trade More Regularly and Largely with the Undersigned.

J. S. MARTIN'S BUTTER,
ORE HILL BUTTER,
AND ANY AND ALL SORTS OF FINE AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

A. S. HUSKE.

For Holiday Gifts!

Can anything be more pleasing than

BEAUTIFUL CUT-GLASS BOTTLES, IN PRETTY CASES,

containing the most *delicate* and *exquisite perfumes*, SUCH AS

"SWEET CHIMES,"
"VIOLET BOUQUET,"
"LILAC DEW,"
"YELLOW JESSAMINE,"
WHITE ROSE."

Remember our popular and superior

GOLDEN CROWN COLOGNE,
4711 FARINA,
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS, etc.

FOR XMAS USE:

CAROLINA BAKING POWDER.
CHOICEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

H. R. HORNE

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior Court—
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } To Jan'y Term, 1896.
Margaret A. Baxley, ex. vs. Elias J. Baxley. } SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

The defendant, Elias J. Baxley, will take notice: That by this publication, pursuant to the statute, he is required to appear at the January Term, 1896, the same being the 20th day of said month, and the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in March, 1896, and to plead, answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff which is now deposited in the Clerk's office at Fayetteville, N. C., to which answer must be made within said term, or the plaintiff will be granted the relief therein demanded.

That the object of said action is for an absolute divorce and to subject certain real estate therein referred to the payment of the debt and obligation, due to her as the former owner of separate estate, and those rights which accrue to her by law under her marital rights, and for such other and further relief as she may be entitled to.

This 31st Dec., 1895.

CYRUS MURPHY,
Clerk Superior Court.

THOMAS H. SUTTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
1-2-96 6t

The sick and delicate need a gentle tonic stimulant. It is often a matter of life and death with them. The ideal nutrient and restorative is pure whisky. The whisky usually given is poor and, therefore, dangerous. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this. Weakened systems need a mature, wholesome, mellow liquor. That's precisely what the I. W. HARPER Whisky is. Perfect as a beverage or medicine. It prevents chills and tones up the system. It is vitality from nature's laboratory. It exhilarates and does not poison, for all fusel oil and impurities are removed. That's why doctors drink it. It's good for the sick and old and excellent for the young and well.

SOLD BY

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fayetteville Military Academy.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A Preparatory High School, with military organization. Its curriculum embraces the ancient and modern languages, rudimentary and higher English, including rhetoric, with exercises in elocution, essay-writing and declamation.

Instruction painstaking and thorough. Its aims are to prepare boys for a university course or to train them for business, and to fit them for the duties of life.

Physical culture develops the muscle and energizes the brain, and this comes in daily practice with drill and manual of arms. Spring term opens January 21st, 1896.

For other information address

12--12--95 4t T. J. DREWRY, Principal.

W. A. CRAWFORD,

Merchant:-: Tailor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES TO MAKE YOU A SUIT OR PAIR OF PANTS.

CLEANING, PRESSING AND CUTTING A SPECIALTY.

12--12--95 tf

—I HAVE A FEW—

Breech Loading Double and Single Barrel Guns

LEFT OVER FROM MY CHRISTMAS SALES.

Also a few Muzzle Loading Double and Single Guns.

Also about 25 Enfield Rifles and Muskets,

REMNANTS LEFT BY THE OLD CONFEDS.

All to be sold in the next thirty days at astonishingly low prices for cash or trade.

Old Muzzle Loaders taken in part pay for Breech Loaders.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

Christmas! Christmas!! Christmas!!!

—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF—

Plush and Willow Rockers, China Closets, Book Cases, Sideboards, Hatracks, Ladies' Desks, Couches, Cabinets, Etc.

ANY ONE OF WHICH WOULD MAKE AN ELEGANT PRESENT. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

WE HAVE EN-ROUTE A NICE LINE OF

PICTURES AND EASELS.

Also a full line of Smyrna Rugs, which will be sold cheap.

Respectfully,

S. SHEETZ & SONS.

NIMOCKS & COOK, INSURANCE.

W. J. McDONALD,

No. 12. HAY ST.,

will, owing to change in business that will be perfected within 30 days, sell his

Entire Stock of Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes AT COST.

THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT IN JOB LOTS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

WILL ALSO SELL AT REDUCED PRICES STOCK OF

SNUFF,

—COMPRISING—

RAILROAD MILLS, LORRILARD, BOWERS 3 THISTLE AND BLUE RIBBON BRANDS.

My Wholesale and Retail Liquor Business will be enlarged,

and I will be pleased to serve my friends and patrons WITH THE BEST AND PUREST

Wines and Liquors.

I CARRY A LARGER STOCK OF

Old Whiskies, Brandies and Wines

THAN ANY HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA AND CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD. QUALITY OF GOODS CONSIDERED.

W. J. McDONALD.

12-19-95 3t

SHOULD YOU TRY McDONALD'S COUGH CURE and fail to be benefitted by it, return empty bottle and your money will be refunded.

McDONALD'S COUGH CURE IS SOLD EXTENSIVELY in Fayetteville, Cumberland and adjoining Counties.

THE FINEST LINE

OF STOVES

—THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IN—FAYETTEVILLE,

may be seen at our store. If you want a

Cooking Stove or Range,

don't fail to call and see the Buck's.

THEY ARE THE BEST MADE.

Are you Poor?

If so, you can save half your wood bill by calling on us and buying one of the new famous

Trilby or Wilson Heaters.

They give wonderful results with small quantity of wood.

If you want to make a useful CHRISTMAS PRESENT, you cannot do better than at

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

DO NOT FAIL TO TRY McDONALD'S COUGH Cure. You will find it a first-class remedy. Sold by Druggists.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE TIMES is a newspaper for intelligent men and women who want to read all the news of the world every day. The paper has distinguishing merits of its own. It is neither sensational nor dull. It is not sour-tempered. It is not frivolous or vicious. It sees plenty of good in the world and tells about it. It tells of the bad when it must, but not unwholesomely. It prints with fullness the record of human endeavor in many fields outside of business, politics, and war—in literature, religion, science, art, sports, and household matters. No paper in the country prints so many book reviews and so much book news. No paper has so complete a financial page—a daily manual for investors and officers of financial institutions. Its market reports—wool, cotton, breadstuffs, farm products, &c.—are the best in the country.

The Democracy of THE TIMES is of the old-fashioned sort—as old as Thomas Jefferson; majority rule, no bossism, no machine tyranny, the divorce of politics from private money-making, a sound currency, industrial emancipation, and every-day honesty. To promote the advance of the Democratic Party along these lines it labors with heart and conscience and all its might.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The subscription price of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is ONE DOLLAR a year. THE WEEKLY TIMES is a capital newspaper. It contains all the current news condensed from the dispatches and reports of the daily edition, besides literary matter, discussions upon agricultural topics by practical farmers, full and accurate market reports of prices of farm produce, live stock, &c., and a carefully prepared weekly wool market.

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The National Collection Agency, of Washington, D C., will dispose of the following judgments:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hill & Benoy, Aberdeen $91.79; W. T. Irwin, Asheville, 33.66; R. B. Burden & Bro., Ashville, 47.48; B. F. Mayo, Aurora, 63.40; R. L. Lowe, Banners Elk, 51.00; J. J. Smith, Bath, 51.57; Jones & Hancock, Beaufort, 106.0; T. G. Carson, Bethel, 92.65; J. W. Efird, Big Lick, 728.75; Patterson & Brown, Bryson City, 31.33; C. A. Raby, Bryson, City 203.29; J. T. Wright & Bro., Candor, 89.34; S. B. Freeman, Celerain, 73.70; W. H. Wilson, Coopers, 27.27; H. D. Craddock, Creswell, 322.72; W. A. Slater & Co., Durham, 7.80; Thaxton & Patton, Durham, 8.85; Cooper & Swain, Elizabeth City, 172.66; J. F. Norris & Co., Elk Park, 143.06; R. H. Tunnell, Fairfield, 16.00; J. M. Chadwick, Fairfield, 90.36; J. H. Smith, Falkland, 130.64; J. H. Smith, Falkland, 135.70; Gainey & Jones, Fayetteville, 19.01; Leroy King & Co., Graham, 41.96; I. T. Powell, Garland, 41.27; T. B. Rice & Co., Greensboro, 345.92; Sample S. Brown, Greensboro, 3.84; W. R. Jordan & Co., Greensboro, 15.80; Jno. B. Hooker, Hamilton, 32.50; Britt Bros., Henderson, 18.; G. W. T. Cheatham, Henderson, 130.57; N. R. Villines, Hesters Store, 114.40; S. D. Stephens, Hyenter, 245.95; C. F. Wheeler, Knap of Reeds, 30.0; Loyden & Yarboro, Lexington, 92.45; James H. Sanford, Louisburg, 305.74; R. S. Burras, Middletown, 18.15; Wm. Miles, Milesville, 172.25; Riddle & Johnson, Montezuma, 97.13; M. V. Mason & Co., Moorehead City, 124.00; J. V. Mitchell & Son, Mount Airy, 114.25; J. H. Cohen, Newberne, 180.45; J. H. Cohen, Newberne, 156.95; H. T. Bray, Noise, 272.35; Parson Bros, Portsm

A well selected text is half of the sermon. Given a good text and a preacher who is in earnest, and the result is sure to be good. The text of this article is a plain simple statement that proves itself in the reader's own mind without argument. The text is "Good health is better than great riches."

Without health nothing really matters very much. A hacking cough takes all the beauty out of a landscape or a sunset. Erysipelas or eczema will spoil the enjoyment of sprightly conversation, of a beautiful concert, of a wonderful painting. The biggest bank account in the world won't pay a man for his health, but a very small amount of money will make him healthy and keep him healthy.

Most all bodily troubles start in the digestive or respiratory organs. It is here that improper living first makes an opening for disease. The development differs as constitutions and temperaments differ. The causes are almost identical. To get at the root of the matter is simple enough if you start right.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine for the whole body. It works through the digestive organs on all the others.

It cures the first thing it comes to and after that, the next. It puts health in place of disease in the stomach, and from the vantage ground thus gained, it reaches every fiber of the body and drives disease before it — indigestion, liver troubles, kidney complaint, biliousness, skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, eczema, and all the troubles caused by impure blood.

New Crop Raisins.

Dates, Prunes, Currants,
Lemons and Oranges,
Apples and Bananas,
Mince Meat and Plum Pudding,
Worcestershire Sauce on Draught,
Sauces and Salad Dressings,
Pickles by the Count and Bottle,
The Best Butter and Cheese,
Maccaroni, Codfish and Potatoes,
Kingan's Reliable Hams,
Sugar Cured Bacon—uncanvassed,
Swan Down,
Zeb Vance and Flakes of Snow Flour,
Buckwheat Flour,

—AND—

MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS TO EAT

—AT—

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 9th, 1895.

To All Whom It May Concern.

I will attend all the Courts of Cumberland County during the year 1896.

All parties desiring to employ me in suits of any kind, or having legal business of any nature, who may desire my services, will please call on Mr. S. H. MacRae, who will represent me in my absence.

Very respectfully,
12-12-95 4t JOHN G. SHAW.

FOR RENT.

The Store, adjoining the Hotel LaFayette, recently occupied by Rose & Leak.

For terms, apply to
H. W. LILLY
5-23-95—tf

KIMBALL
PIANOS and ORGANS

Are Used and Endorsed

—BY—

The World's Greatest Musicians.

☞For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to

W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,
Fayetteville, N. C.

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,
9-27--94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

J. W. MURCHISON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS NOW IN STOCK A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

TINWARE,

Agricultural Implements,

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps,

Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

IN FACT, THE PRUDENT BUYER, WHO ALWAYS WANTS THE

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

WILL FIND JUST WHAT HE WANTS IN OUR LARGE VARIETY AND ASSORTMENT.

DON'T FORGET THAT OUR LEADING POINTS ARE

QUALITY, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY AND HONEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK.

J. W. MURCHISON,
Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

POE & CO.,

BRICK and TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S BACK-DOWN.

But it is the Nation that Chiefly Suffers in the Eyes of the World.

(New York World, Dec. 26.)

The World's interview with Senator Gray showed a radical recession by the leading Administration Senator from the positition taken by the President. Mr. Cleveland plainly assumed the right and declared the intention of this country to fix the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. He declared that when the report of our commission shall be made it will, in his opinion, "be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon ITS rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, WE *have determined of right to belong to Venezuela.*"

And he showed that he knew this would mean war by saying: "In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow."

But Senator Gray, who must speak in defense of the President's policy if any Democratic Senator is to do so, says that the information to be gathered by the commission is "solely to inform the conscience of the Government and the American people." And he declares that "the United States does not assume by this commission to delimit a frontier for Great Britain." Judging by the Senator's talk, the whole purpose of a commission from this time forward will be to find a dignified way out of the meddling and muddling of the President.

If Senator Gray speaks for the President now as he has done in the past, Mr. Cleveland has seen the extent of his jingo blunder and is backing out of it as gracefully as he can.

Our "Hero by Proxy" Roared as a Lion.

(President's Message, Dec. 17.)

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the executive and who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. *When such report is made and accepted,* it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations, *I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.*

I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

As Gentle Now as any Sucking Dove.

[Raleigh News and Observer's Washington Staff Correspondent, Dec. 21.]

John R. Morris had an interview of three-quarters of an hour with the President. As he was taking the train for Baltimore he reluctantly told me something the President said relative to the present situation. Fearing lest what he said might not be used with perfect accuracy, I committed the words of the President to him to writing and he confirmed them. Mr. Morris said that the President was very earnest in all he had to say, especially touching the Venezuelan situation.

HE DIDN'T ERR FROM IGNORANCE.

"His position on this," continued Mr. Morris, "was unenviable, but his sense of justice nevertheless seems to be the dominating principle actuating him. He believes he is right. He has been a great student of this Monroe doctrine and he understands it.

FLINGS AWAY HIS SWORD AFTER HEARING FROM WALL STREET.

"Concerning the work of the commission the President said: 'I want to know where justice rests in this matter and if it should turn out that we are wrong, then we will drop the whole matter.' [!!]

"Concerning yesterday's special message the President said: 'I did not know up to nearly noon yesterday that that message would go to Congress. I had not then dreamed of sending it.'"

KENANSVILLE, N. C.

A number of young people are nome from school for the holidays and they propose to "make things lively."

The peace and quiet of our village was disturbed a few days ago by a stranger who having imbibed too freely of some sort of liquor "went in to paint the town red." Sheriff Dan. Moore, however, "called the turn" on him, and took him before His Honor Mayor Grady, who speedily consigned him to "Limbo," where he soon repented him of his reckless potations. He was entirely unknown and "like the Arabs has folded his plumes (or tents) and as silently stolen away." He claimed to be one of the famous Morgan raiders, and said he knew Basil Duke and other prominent members of Morgan's command. Farther stated for the benefit of the timid and credulous that he had killed his man in Kentucky.

The family of Mrs. Jno. W. Hinson will, in a short time, move back to Kenansville, having bought the Ricaud home next to Mr. Henry Farrior's. We will be glad to welcome them back.

Mrs. Dr. Herring has also come back to us after a long visit to her daughters, Miss Julia and Miss Pattie. We thought we had lost her altogether, but her son, Mr. Mac Herring, a very successful and prosperous druggist of New York, repaired the house and grounds and refurnished the house throughout in the most elegant manner, and insists that the old home be kept up.

Rev. Mr. Kendall has been returned to this circuit by the conference, to the gratification of his many friends. He preached a very practical sermon yesterday morning.

Evangelist E. W. Oakes preached one of the strongest sermons to which we ever listened, last night in the Presbyterian church here, subject: "The life of compromise," as illustrated in the life of Lot. He is beyond a doubt the most wonderful preacher we ever heard

The last estimate of the cotton crop for 1895 is 6,750,000 bales, or but 67 per cent. of the crop of 1894. This crop had brought far more save for the fact that the markets were loaded down with a surplus from the year previous. For two years the crops aggregated nearly 17,000,000 bales, or nearly 8,500,000 bales annually, which is more than the world is willing to take at fair rates.

Cotton would have brought much more if the people had had money enough to buy the finished goods.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word **"Castoria"** and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless?**

Do You Know that **35 average** doses of Castoria are furnished for **35 cents,** or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **is on every wrapper.**

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain deed of mortgage executed by M. N. Levy and wife Elizabeth Levy to Walter Watson, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book B, No. 4, page 491, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Market House in the city of Fayetteville, said County and State, the following described land, viz:

In Cross Creek Township, beginning at a stake on channel of Cross Creek, runs thence North 73 East 9 chains to Johnson's line, as it S 17 East 8 chains to a stump, his corner, thence N 55 East 22 chains to a stake, thence S 17 East 10 chains to a stake by a pine, thence N 73 East 14¼ chains to a stake at the head of a branch, thence with Strange's line S 6 West 14¼ chains, thence W 37 chains to channel of Cross Creek, thence as it to the beginning, containing 55 acres. It being a part of the Daniel Buxton land, and being the piece or parcel of land marked No. 2 in a survey made by D. G. McDuffie for Daniel Buxton, and adjoining the lands of the Wm. B. Wright tract, Daniel Buxton and Alex Graham, being the same tract of land conveyed to Matthew N. Levy by deed from Daniel Buxton the 6th day of January, 1886, and recorded in office of Register of Deeds for said county in Book L, No. 4, page 304.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
Terms of sale: Cash.
Time of sale: Monday, January 20th, 1896.

WALTER WATSON, Mortgagee.
Dec. 17, 1895.

FOR RENT,

A Nice House on Dick Street,

EVERYTHING IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

Apply to
E. A. POE.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

PIGEON MILK

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Cures in 1 to 4 days. Immediate in effect; quick to cure. Can be carried in vest pocket, all complete in one small package. Sent by mail, prepaid, plain package, on receipt of price, $1 per box.

FOR SALE BY

KING BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

B B B
-BOTANIC-
BLOOD BALM.

A household remedy for all Blood and Skin diseases. Cures without fail, Scrofula, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Salt Rheum and every form of Blood Disease from the simplest pimple to the foulest Ulcer. Fifty years' use with unvarying success, demonstrates its paramount healing, purifying and building up virtues. One bottle has more curative virtue than a dozen of any other kind. It builds up the health and strength from the first dose.

☞ *WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.*

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

MARBLE AND GRANITE
Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON :-: BUYER.

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

LAND SALE

—INCLUDING—

Valuable Water Powers, Timbered and Farming Lands

FOR SALE.

Under power given in a certain deed of assignment executed by J. D. Williams and wife to W. N. Williams, duly recorded in the counties of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson, Moore and Harnett, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on

Monday, January 6, 1896,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

A Cotton Ginnery complete—including a 45 saw Van Winkle Gin, Feeder and Condenser, nearly new, Press, Shafting, and 8-horse Engine and Boiler.

In Seventy-First Township.—The Lanneau land, 500 acres.

The Monroe land, 330 acres on Beaver Creek.

The McCormick land, 350 acres on C. F. & Y. V Railway.

10 acres on Monroe road, granted by the State.

561 acres adjoining McIntyre land, Atlas Hill and others.

120 acres near Raynor's Mill.

25 acres on Yadkin road, adjoining Lovet and others.

1,100 acres on Little Rockfish, known as the McLauchlin land.

640 acres near above, known as Ray land.

The Effie McFadyen land, 1,761 acres near Lower Little River, and 500 acres known as Effie McFadyen dower land, including residence.

The Saw Mills on Little River at Manchester Depot, 121 acres, covering mills and other improvements. These mills are run by water of 200 horse power, on unfailing stream, and are upon the track of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

Johnson land, 33 acres.

Meadow land 5 acres.

In Carver's Creek Township.—Draughon land, 564 acres.

Haughton land, 1,200 acres.

In Rockfish Township.—J. Rosin Smith land, 40 acres in Murphy Swamp.

In Cedar Creek Township.—The Maj. Jonathan Evans Farm, 150 acres on east side of Cape Fear River and about six miles from Clarendon Bridge—a valuable farm.

In Little River Township—Morrison Land.—1st tract—150 acres situated on North side of Crain's Creek—J. A. Johnson land.

2nd tract—58 acres adjoining above.

3rd tract—1 acre adjoining above.

In Harnett County—Morrison Land.—1st tract—1,314 acres situate at or near Cypress Creek.

2nd tract—231 acres, Carver land

3rd tract—1,350 acres on Buffalo and Duncan Creek.

4th tract—100 acres adjoining above, on both sides Buffalo

John H. Hall land, 1,333 acres, near the above.

Col. K. Murchison land, about 800 acres on Upper Little River, near Lillington.

Rory Barnes land, 1,187 acres on Rock Branch and C. F. & Y. V. Railway, upon which are valuable improvements.

Bladen County.—The Walker Bluff land, 265 acres on Cape Fear River, adjoining Kemp and others.

Robeson County.—The Davis land, 365 acres near McNatt's Station.

Moore County—M. Morrison Land.—1st tract—250 acres on the head waters of Beaver Creek, and fully described in deed from Thomas Matthews to Isabella Baker.

2nd tract—376 acres on Dry Fork Creek.

3rd tract—100 acres on the waters of Flat Spring Branch.

4th tract—70 acres on Jack Branch.

5th tract—210 acres on Dry Fork Creek.

6th tract—50 acres, deed from N. A. Morrison to D. Morrison.

7th tract—6¼ acres between Juniper Creek.

8th tract—1,183 acres more or less on the Ridge Road, conveyed by K. H. Worthy to M. Morrison excepting so much of lot reserved as was conveyed by M. Morrison during his life at the price of $25.

In State of Arkansas.—200 acres near Pine Bluff, adjoining the lands of Drs. John and Neill McKay.

The lands described above embrace several very large tracts of pine lands (suitable for growing Vineyards, Fruit, or Trucking) which might be cut up and sold to advantage to Colonists.

Terms of Sale Cash.

Any of the above property can be bought at private sale, before day of sale named, from the undersigned. For further particulars apply to or address

W. N. WILLIAMS, Assignee.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 4, 1895.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

Are you interested in Carpets? If so, we would be pleased to show you. We have arranged with one of the largest mills in the United States whereby we are their sole representatives in this locality. We carry a full line of the NEWEST PATTERNS in

ALL KINDS OF CARPETS.

WILTON CARPETS,
MOQUETTE CARPETS,
AXMINSTER CARPETS,
VELVET CARPETS,
BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
THREE PLY CARPETS,
INGRAIN CARPETS OF ALL GRADES

You have as fine a variety to select from as is carried by the stores in the largest cities.

You can have the Carpets CUT AND SEWED AT THE MILL, and delivered to you ready to be laid on the floor.

We represent the manufacturers, thus saving you the middleman or jobber's profit, and as we have no stock to carry and no risk to take on bad patterns, misfits, or remnants we can afford to *sell at a very small profit*—LOWER EVEN THAN THE STORES OF THE GREAT CITIES.

Call and find out how *quickly* and how *cheaply* we can carpet a room or a house

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN ALL KINDS OF
Furniture and House Trimmings,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
9-12-95

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does a General Banking Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

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Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

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J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

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FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,

At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Monday, Dec. 23
CROATAN.....Saturday, Dec. 28

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

ONEIDA.....Tuesday, Dec. 24
GEO. W. CLYDE.....Monday, Dec. 30
CROATAN.....Saturday, Jan. 5

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....Thursday, Dec. 26
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Dec. 31

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway,

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 8th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanford,	12:19 p. m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:35 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:18 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 57	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Ar. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson...	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		
	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32	.....
Ar Roc'y Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning leaves Kinston 7:39 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M. Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriv ng Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager.
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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